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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,379—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.

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B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th „
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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Feliner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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W. J. CLARK,
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After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1898.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

II—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. H. R. Greaves as a Director of the Company, and of Mr. John R. Greaves, in place of Mr. H. R. Greaves, resigned.

III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1898.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

WHISKIES.

BONNIE DUNDEE	per doz. Rs.	22-8
FERINTOSH	" "	25-8
CLUB WHISKY	" "	28-0
OLD VATTED	" "	31-8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENDERS will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, up to 15th August, 1898, for the purchase in part or whole of surplus Stock of SHIPS' and BOATS' COMPASSES, with Gear and other Nautical Instruments.

The Compasses, &c., can be seen on application to the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, who will furnish a list thereof to intending Tenderers.

S. GOODRIDGE, CAPTAIN, R.N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLATED VASES.—Suitable as Wedding or Birthday PRESENT, at 25 per cent. Discount to Clear Stock. Great Bargains in Useful and Fancy Goods, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, First Floor, to LET CHEAP.

ARISTON Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen ; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen ; Victoria Tunes, Rs. 24 per dozen ; Polyhon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen ; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen : Phœnix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . , Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED Amerette Hand Organs with 6 Tunes and Case Rs. 60. Extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING JETALSAR RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of (6,500) six thousand five hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (9,000) nine thousand tons of best BENGAL SIBPORE or other COLLIERY COAL free from dust and dampness approved and accepted by the Railway, and (500) five hundred tons Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder.

Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers) will be received at Bhavnagar Para up to noon on 22nd August 1898 and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of February 1899.

Forms of Tenders, with conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 29th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED a CARRIAGE and WAGON FOREMAN. Must have been trained in Europe or America and held an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Foreman's post in India, and be about 30 to 35 years of age. Initial salary Rs. 300 a month.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Undersigned.

C. E. OARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma Railways Co., Insein, Lower Burma.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, for the purchase of any quantity out of

32 Tons of Scrap Brass
17½ " " " Copper

Now lying ready at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, and which may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned and must be sent in with a Deposit as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th July, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principle under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

". EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 13,83,900

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40 m. Sun sets, 6h. 31 m. High waters, 4-32 m., 3-51 a. Low water, 9-43 m., 10-36 a.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees, 11-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Shaw and Bailarat entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Muk-Maru and Wardha left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola entered and the steamer Augsburg left the dock yesterday.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as Shri Mankeshwar Temple Fair, Mazagon, commenced yesterday, and will last for three days.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Superintendent Lee Smith of the Parel Division, was on Sunday night driving along the Dadur road, when he accidentally fell into an excavation, sustaining a fracture of one of his arms.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS:—On the 1st July last, there were 127 bullocks, 35 horses and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 71 bullocks, 27 horses and 23 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 68 bullocks, 29 horses and 11 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 2 cases among horses and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—16 horses, 4 bullocks, 6 cows, 33 dogs, 4 she-goats, 3 parrots and 1 goose.

ACCIDENT AT A DRAINAGE EXCAVATION.—The new drainage works along the Babulla Tank Road have been going on for some months past and a number of labourers are daily at work making excavations and breaking rocks by means of blasting powder. On Saturday, two labourers, named Sya Kondi, aged 25 years, and Gopal Bapu, aged 18 years were engaged in driving home a charge of blasting powder with a copper bar or rod into a hole in the rock at the bottom of the excavation when the charge suddenly exploded, injuring the two men very seriously. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on being examined, they were found to have sustained fractures of their limbs, contused wounds on their bodies and serious burns. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A JAIL BIRD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Bartley charged Rutna Luxmon, an old offender, with housebreaking and theft of silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 67, belonging to one Daji Hari. Inspector Jolliffe conducted the prosecution. The complainant, who resided at Bhuleshwar, went to work on the morning of the 4th instant, and on his return in the evening, he saw the accused carrying away a box containing the stolen property. As soon as the accused saw the complainant, he began to run away, but he was chased and arrested by the complainant and a witness in the case, and handed over to the police. It appeared from the jail record that there were eight previous convictions against the accused, who had spent nearly sixteen years in jail. The magistrate committed the accused to the next criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A SAVING BANK'S CLERK.—Jose Maria Frets has reported to the Police that on his return to Bombay from Sibi in March last, he went to the General Post Office and made an application for the transfer of his post office Savings Bank Book to the Head Office. A Goanese clerk at the window made out for complainant a transfer, from which he put in a cover with the bank book and returned it the to complainant, who despatched it by registered post" to the Post Office at Sibi. At this time the complainant had to his credit Rs. 228-11. After some time he applied to the head office for return of his bank book and he was informed that it had not been returned. On the 3rd instant complainant again went to the Post Office in company of a friend of his and it was then discovered that the bank book had been returned and that Rs. 222 had been drawn from it in three instalments from inquiries made at the General Post Office it appears that the clerk who received the Bank Book has been discharged and is at present in Goa.

INJURIES TO LABOURERS.—A portion of the west wall, measuring 10ft. by 30ft. of a one storyed house belonging to one Najmoodin Jeena, a Borah and situated at 5th Lane Kamatipoora, gave way, while being demolished, injurning three of the labourers, who were at worth at the time. The house was an old one and the work of destroying the structure has been going on some days past. On Sunday three of the labourers were standing on the wall in question, demolishing it by means of iron crow bars, when it callapsed, precipitating the three men into a wood depot close by and a portion of the *decris* fell over them. One of them escaped without any injury but the remaining two named Raghoo Rama aged thirty-five years residing at Oomercarry and Buliram Mailea aged twenty years residing at Duncan Road sustained injuries and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the Hospital, it was found that Raghoo had sustained a contused wound on the left skin and an injury to the right ankle and he had to be detained under treatment. The other labourer Buliram who had received only slight inquries to his head and leg, was attended to and was allowed to go home. The house was being pulled down in consequence of a notice having been served on him by the Municipality for its demolition.

ARYA SAMAJ.—The 21st Annual General meeting of the members of this Society was held at the Samaj Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Dr. M. G. T. Deshmuk M. D. President of the Samaj whereat the following business was passed *nem con* I. Report II account with the furniture &c. list for the last4years ending inSamvat1953were read and passed. II. Members and office beares of the managing committee were elected as under:—President, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M. D; Vice President, Messrs. Sakarla Durgaram Desasi B. A. and Presjivandas Kahandas. Secretary, Mr. Sunderlal G. Vareesa; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Pragmull Lilodhur; Treasurer, Mr. Mansukhlal Choonilal, Librarian, Mr. Vassonji M. Desoi; Members, Messrs. Soonderdas Dhoramsi, Thakersi Gokaldas, Kauji Bhaywanji, Anna Mortand Joshi, Parshotamdas Bhagwandas, Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, Jethabhai Premji, Jeewan Dayal, Vraj Lal Naraudas and Kashinath R. Mitra. III. Auditors Messrs. Damodhar Soonderdas and Hansraj Karsondas. IV. Trustee Mr. Sakarlal Durgaram Desai B. A. was elected one of the 5 Trustees for building properiy of the Samaj in the room of the late Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas. V. A resolution was passed *nem con* to forward an address to Dr. R. G. Kelsy, M. D. L. L. B. and other members of American Arya Samaj of Indianapolis (as per copy enclosed). The address reads as follows:—To Dr. R. G. Kelsy, M. D. L. L. D., and other members of the American Arya Samaj of Indianapolis. Gentlemen. We the members of the Bombay Arya Samaj of India, have learnt with great satisfaction that their highly esteemed countryman, Dr. Gangadin of Dinapore, has been able to show to you the excellence of the Vedic Religion and found an Arya Samaj in your city for the propagation of its tenets in your great country. We have to express our cordial thanks for the kind help and brotherly sympathy you accorded to our beloved countrymen as well as for the genuine interest you took in the cause of the true religion he was preaching. We fervently hope that you will make steady progress in the true knowledge revealed in the ancient religion of the Vedas and firm in your convictions about the excellence and high mission of those sacred books, you will spare no endeavours to propagate the noble truths revealed in them broad-cast among your countrymen.—Namaste.—We are Your Aryan Brethren, President and Members of the Arya Samaj, Bombay.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Bahadur Vasudev Shivaji Nabar, acting District Deputy Collecter, Thana, has been promoted to First Grade Mamlatdar in the Northern Division. Azam Venayak Vishvanath Gadhkari, Aval Karkun of Bhiwandi Taluk is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Thana District from the 3rd instant—It is stated that a new Time-Table of the passenger trains running on the G. I. P. Railway Line in connection with the other Railways, will come into force on and after the 1st September next ——At the annual meeting of the general body of subscribers to the Mulock Library, Thana, held under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Ramchandra Trimbok Acharya in the Libray Hall on Thursday last the following business was transacted:—The report of the Institution for 1897-98 was read (by Mr. Narayen Laxuman Phadke Honorary Secretary,) and passed. The Auditors' report was read and adopted. Messrs. Damodhar Sagharan, Mahatekar and Ramchandra Kasinath Bhide were re-appointed Auditors and Messrs Sazba Yeshvant Rafadyaksha B.A., LL.B., were re-elected Honorary Joint Secretaries, to the Mulock Library, Thana for 1898-99, and after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to a close.—The following students of theByramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School and the General Education Institute English Middle School, Thana, have passed the First Class Examination in Drawing:—Janardhan Raugnath Pansare, Jairam Janardhan Savant, Narayen Devji Soorve and Janardean Rawfee Terer, and that of G E I English Middle School:—Laxaman Yeshvant Angre and Venayak Atmaram Nathoore.—Twenty-five men of the armed Police under Mr. Soobhan Khan, Chief Constable of the Thana station, left for Khandala, on Shri Ghant in the Putha of Mokhada on Thursday last, in order to watch the movements of the dacoits about the Kardho and Ganfad Mahals on the Jawhar Frontier. The notorious dacoits are said to be the Ran-Kolees, of Kolwan. The Superintendent of Police of Thana District, started to the frontier stations on the same day, and the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana will also leavefor Mokhada to-morrow.—There were five attacks and six deaths from the bubonic plague in Thana during the last week. On account of several plague cases in Thana (Charai and Najire) lately, all the clerks belonging to the Government offices here have been provided with accommodation in the new buildings of Government constructed at Nawapada for the Bombay Lunatic Asylum.—It appears from the Municipal Returns that ten births (6 males and 4 females) and twenty-six deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, who kept a boarding and lodging house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June, 1898, till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

When the case was called on, Mr. Raikes informed his lordship that he had to call two witnesses, but that as the seal of the High Court was broken, he could not get the summonses.

His lordship: When was the seal broken?

Mr. Raikes: We applied for subpœna on Saturday and were informed that the seal was broken, and that subpœnas could not be obtained. We wanted to call one of the officials from the Bank, and the other was Mr. Oomrigar

His lordship: I cannot take any notice of that.

The case was then proceeded with, Mr. Raikes stating that he closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. E C, O'brien examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he was a partner in the firm of Knight Weymouth and Co., having joined it in 1895. He formally followed the occupation of a book-maker, and as such very large sums of money passed through his hands. witness had an account with the Agra Bank and with other Banks. He became acquainted with the plaintiff about 1890. She was then living in Byculla in one of her houses. He went to board in her house in 1895 and he continued to live there till the end of the last year. Her establishment was moved to Medow Street about four years ago. When the establishment was removed to Medow Street he was the only boarder, and he paid her Rs. 100 per month. A month or two after she got other boarders, but she had no other permanent boarders. The greatest number of boarders was three. She had no income except the rent of her houses. The plaintiff repeatedly required money assistance, and witness often rendered it. The sum of Rs. 4,300 was still due to witness from the plaintiff. When the Rs. 8,500 were advanced by him to the plaintiff in February 1895, no promissory note was passed by her. There was no entry made in the account-book at the time. He had free access to the book up to the time he left the house. When he left it in November or December last, there were no entries in the first page of that book, or what purports to be an account Witness had his own account-book which shewed the repaymnets made by Mr. Atkins on account of the Rs. 8,500. She repaid Rs. 3,000 about two months after the death of her husband out of the amount, she obtained from the provident fund. She obtained in all about Rs. 4000 and odd. Since the 8th April 1896, she had made no payment. It was not true that she had repaid him by cheque. The cheque was witness's own. Witness never heard of any transactions of her own between Mrs. Atkins and Captain Firman. The latter was a racing acquaintance of witness, and he has had very many transactions with him. Captain Firman was never at the house except on the day he got the money; and then he went with witness. On one occasion, having got Rs. 10,000 from King, King and Co., witness made over the amount, of Rs. 10,600 to Mrs. Atkins as a loan. The balance of Rs. 1,400 was retained by witness for interest which had already been paid. Mrs. Atkins made over the amount of Rs. 10,600 to Captain Firman as a loan in witness's presence. Captain Firman deposited his life policy as security; and as Captain Firman was going home, witness stood as security for him to Mrs. Atkins. Witness took Mrs. Atkins and her two daughters to Ootacamund to see the races towards the end of May, and brought them back to Bombay at his own expense. In November 1897, Mr. Robinson, witness's partner, paid Mrs. Atkins a cheque for Rs. 700. Witness was at Patiala at the time, and he requested his partner to hand her the cheque. It was paid as part payment for the balance of the Rs. 5,000 not for any goods she purchased to be sent to him at Patiala. Witness was asked to send the goods for the Rajendra Club at Patiala during the racing week. Mrs. Atkins was not in a position to spend Rs. 600 of her own to purchase goods for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he joined the firm of Night Weymouth and Co., of Apollo Bunder, since 1895. It was an existing firm when he joined it.

Mr. Raikes asked witness to get his account with King King and Co.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it was too long an account to bring into court at once.

Witness said he did not think he could get the account on Thursday.

His lordship said he would not order the witness to bring the account. He might do so if he wished.

Witness said he would try to get the account on Thursday. Continuing, he said he did no got to Mr. Atkins' house, at Byculla to ask for pecuniary assistance. Her son took him to the house; and he become a boarder. Mrs. Atkins husband was living when witness got the small-pox in her house. Witness thought she took in boarders while her husband was living in Bombay, and not after he had left Bombay. Witness was sure he boarded at the Byculla house and became a boarder there. There was another young man as a boarder, but witness had forgotten his name. There were never more than three boarders at the house in Mody Bay; and seldom even three. Mrs. Atkins had stood security for him, but he denied she had done so four or five times. She once stood security for him to Mr. Le messurier for Rs. 10,000. The latter was the secretary of the Western India Turf Club. Mrs. Atkins deposited her tittle deeds as security for the loan. Witness did not think the deeds remained with Mr. Lemessurier for fourteen months. The title deeds were not redeemed by Colonel Radcliffe on the payment of the money. Witness settled up, and Mrs. Atkins then got her title deeds. Withness did not consider he was under obligations to Mrs. Atkins for pecuniary assistance, nor for many acts of kindness.

His lordship said he knew what issue he was trying. It was only whether the money was due or not. No sentimental questions need be mixed up. At Mr. Raike's request, he had taken up this case as a short cause; and now this was the fourth day of the hearing.

Mr. Raikes said sentimental considerations were imported in the examination in chief. However, if his lordship thought it was irrelevant matter, he would not further refer to it.

Witness was further cross-examined as to items in the accounts. The entry Miss Crage swore to was not in the book when witness left the houses.

There was no account in the book (produced) earlier than the years 1895, (is referred to certain items.) They did not appear to witness to be written at the same time and with the same pen. There were two accounts with Anderson and Co., each consisting of one entry. It was a matter of taste that he made two accounts of two entries, instead of putting them in one account. The whole of the account was not written up at one and the same time. The amount of Rs. 5,000 witness got from Mrs. Atkins was put into the firm of Night, Weymouth and Co. Witness did not put it in the account of the latter, because he thought it would be repaid in a few days. Witness's relation to Captain Firman was that of book-maker and client—nothing more than that. It was untrue to say that witness bought Government paper with the proceeds of the cheque. Captain Firman remained throughout under the impression that Mrs. Atkins was his creditor.

Do you remember being charged with bribing a jockey?—No.

Or being warned off the Calcutta Turf Club?—No

Or at Simla or Umballa, the charge against you being that you bribed two jockeys?—No, never.

Witness was shown a letter, but denied that it was in his handwriting,

It is remarkably like your handwriting?—Yes, it is; but it is not my handwriting,

An enquiry was made by the stewards into your conduct?—I don't know of any enquiry.

Mr. Kirkpatric submitted this was not relevant.

Mr. Raikes said it was relevant to show where the witness was in the month of June.

Were you at the Umballa or Simla meeting in 1895?—I don't remember of I was there. The bill of sale was not returned to Captain Firman with his bond. I never owned a racing pony. I never entrusted to Captain Firman any pony or horse to race. I was never in partnership with any one in racing.

Witness was shown another letter, and said he could not swear whether it was his handwriting or not. It looked like the handwriting of the first letter he was shown that day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick put it to his lordship whether the Court would allow any old matter to be ripped up against Mr. O'Brien; or whether any racing transgression on his part was to form the subject of enquiry in this case.

His lordship said any thing reflecting on the witness's character was allowable to be referred to.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he might have referred to several things in the examination of Mrs. Atkins, which might have told against her, but he abstained from doing so under the impression that it would not be quite pertinent to refer to them.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 8th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,470	7	1
Hajee Haroon Sidick, Esq.	100	0	0
Total......Rs.	17,570	7	1

P. C. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

POLICE STATEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under section 161 of theCode ofCriminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, which came into force on the 1st of July last, a police officer is authorized, as he was under the old Code, to examine as a witness, any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under investigation, and, if he chooses, to reduce the examination into writing. The oldCode did not make these statements when reduced into writing, privileged from inspection by the accused or by his counsel. Not only were these statements often availed of by the accused in establishing his innocence but they were legally received in evidence on his behalf. The law on this subject is thus materially changed. The new Code places these statements absolutely beyond the reach of the accused except in very special case.

This change is, in my humble opinion, open to serious objection on the following as well as many other grounds:—1st that the changed law which is of a retrograde nature, if allowed to stand as it is, will, of necessity, give rise to inmense administrative inconvenience, and also cause needless waste of public time and money by necessarily prolonging criminal trials without any appreciable benefit to the cause of criminal justice. 2nd that the said change is again sure to prove highly injurious to the interests of the accused. It will strengthen the hands of the police perhaps already too strong and it will greatly cripple the defence of the accused, entailing on him. At the same time, unnecessary hardship and anxiety. As to the first ground of objection:—As a rule, the statements above referred to are recorded by the police behind the back of the accused. He has no voice in the matter relating to investigation. He is always kept in the dark as to what particular witness examined by the police has said against, or in favour of him. If any of the witnesse has said any thing in his favour he has no means of knowing or that it has been correctly and onestly recorded by the police. In fact he is kept wholly ignorant as to what is being done by the police in collecting evidence against him. In shaping his defence he will, therefore, naturally invite the Judge's attention almost every day during the progress of the trial, to every statement at random merely on the chance of the statement containing something in his favour and ask for copies thereof for the purpose of showing that a witness who gives evidence against him is unworthy of credit because, he has told to the police, in his previous statement quite a different story and, as the law compels the judge on the request of the accused to refer to such documents and empowers to give, in his discretion, copies thereof to the accused he will have to read carefully by himself or get them read (and I may state here that these statements are always lengthy and are taken down in the vernacular of the district and contain a good deal of prolixity) out of the hearing of the accused or his counsel, lest either of them might know the contents thereof before he can satisfy himself as to the expediency granting copies of these statements to the accused. If he should think it expedient for the ends of justice to comply with the prisoners request he will either have to rise for the day or to reserve the cross-examination of the prosecutors witnesses pending the preparation of the copies required. This course, I am afraid, will have to be followed almost every day till the cross-examination of the witnesses previously examined by the police for the prosecution continues. Thus it will be seen that a criminal trial which could well be brough to a close within a week while the old code was in force would necessarily occupy a fortnight or perhaps more, causing great inconvenience to the court, delay in the disposal of the case, and waste of money both to the State and the accused in the way of the Public Prosecutors fees and subsistence money to witnesses, &c. Now, as to the second ground of objection:—There cannot be any doubt that the statements in question are of the highest importance to the accused for, he can thereby show that a witness for the prosecution is telling a story substantially different from that told by him when first questioned by the police and not only this fact but the right of the accused to make such use of these police papers also have already been fully reconized by the Legislature in section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act. That section runs thus—The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following way by the adverse party or with the consent of the court by the party who calls him * * * (3) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted. The chief object of this section evidently is to afford every legal facility to the accused in proving if he can, his innocence by the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution without formally entering upon his defence by calling witnesses on his behalf and also to enable the judge to bring criminal trials to a close as speedily as possible consistently with justice. The new law on this subject has practically deprived the accused of this facility by preventing the judge sitting in a trial from showing these statements to the accused although they are actually in the hands of the judge. I can hardly conceive a law more prejudicial to the accused than the present one which practically tends to curtail as much as possible, the facility hitherto offerded to him in establishing his innocence. It is undoubtedly easy to conceive of cases in which such a law will operate most oppressivly an prejudicially to the accused when perhaps the Legislature never intended that it should so operate while enacting it. It might perhaps be contended in favour of the change that the sources of the police information should, on the ground of public justice, be kept secret. It is, indeed, quite unfair not to extend a certain amount of sympathy to this contention. But the police have their own means of accomplishing this object. They have their diaries wherein to record the sources of their information and keep them secret as these diaries have alrady been made privileged from inspection by the accused or his counsel, and I consider that the making of these diaries privileged has already strengthened the hands of the police in crippling the prisoners defence as much as possible and the additional restrictions now placed on the use of the statements taken downby the police which statements in no sense can I submit he called a part of the diaries undoubtedly go far to strengthen their hands already too strong. Under the new law the police will be able to procure easily a number of convictions and gain credit but the question whether justice will be better administered is not free from difficulty. I do not wish to pursue this subject at any great length. All I say is that the law on the subject herein mentioned is in my opinion, highly unsatisfactory and trust that the Imperial Legislature will at no distant period, think it fit to place it, once for all, on a just and equitable footing,—Yours, &c.

Rutnagiri, August 2. P. R. DESAI

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

GLOSTERS *vs.* HOWRAH UNITED.

THE last match in the semi-final of the I. F. A. Tournament was played on Friday evening on the Calcutta ground, in something more than a Scotch mist. This meteorological disability in no way, however, affected the attendance of the general public. The Natives lined three sides of the ground several deep, and their green umbrellas gave the frame the picturesque appearance of a thick mushroom hedge. The club enclosure was fairly full, numerous ladies braving the elements for the sake of sport. The ground was sodden in parts and slippery in others, and during the first half the play was of a moderate description. In the second bout, however, both sides appeared to have become accustomed to the unhappy conditions, and the game became much faster, rising at times to a high level and causing no end of excitement. The Glosters were not fully representative, and their performance lacked that dash we are in the habit of associating with it. This was especially noticed in the half back division, usually the buckler of the team, where there was an unaccountable inertness. The combination in the forward line, where there were two substitutes, was poor, and it was solely due to the individual brilliancy of Weekes that the Glosters won the tie by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. The form shown by the men from accross the border was a pleasant surprise to all. McLelland, who was a cripple, took charge of the goal and we have seldom seen better defence in that unthankful position. It was absolutely due to him that Howrah was not beaten by five goals. The bombardment by Weekes and Cousens in the early stage of the strife was incessant, but the Scotchman was vigilant and dour, and neither daisy-cutter nor balloon fashed him, and the shot which did give his opponents victory would have been cleared but that he was impeded by one of the backs. Howrah's exhibition was the best they have given this season. They showed excellent drill and kept their heads with credit. They had quite as much of the game as the soldiers, and the defeat was more of a toss-up than actual superiority. The Glosters will now meet the 42nd Highlanders in the final on Saturday, but they will have greatly to improve on last evening's form if they hope to make their opposition effective.

The Glosters kicked off from the Eden Garden end, and attacking in force, gave McLelland a very bad quarter of an hour. But he was prepared for any emergency and cleared in a style that evoked the unequivocal applause of the spectators. The Glosters were conceded many corners, but none resulted satisfactorily. Cousen's kicking was unaccountably inaccurate. Had he played in his true form, the Glosters would have led by three points in the first ten minutes. Murphy and Linton were responsible for the relief given to their custodian. They made pretty play down the side, and the bout ended with the play in neutral territory.

In the second half both teams exerted their best energy, and the exchanges were very even. Slater was particularly conspicuous for Howrah, while Weekes did yeoman service for the Glosters. The play on both sides was attractive and exciting, and everybody expected that the match would end in a pointless draw, but the Glosters won by great good luck on the post, Weekes kicking a goal, almost on the stroke of time, from a melee which resulted from a corner.

THE METROPOLITAN'S RESIGNATION.

THE following papers, relating to the resignation by the Right Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., of his office of Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, and its acceptance by His Grace the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

To the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

I, Edward Ralph, being now and having been for the last twenty-one years, Bishop of the Diocese of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, hereby represent to Your Grace that I, finding mysely incapacitated by reason ofbodily infirmity, fromthe due performance of the duties attaching to my Office, amcompelled, with deep regret, to tender to Your Grace my resignation thereof, and I request that my said resignation may be accepted, as in and by the Letters Patent granted to me by Her Majesty and dated the Twenty-Seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, by virtue whereof I hold my aforesaid Office, is provided, and that such my resignation and Your Grace's acceptance thereof may date from the Tenth day of May next ensuing, being the date on which I purpose to leave India and up to which date I purpose to exercise the Episcopal functions of my said Office.

As witness my hand and seal this Fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the year of my consecration the Twenty-Second.

EDWARD R. (Seal), Calcutta.

We hereby accept this resignation of the Office of Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, and direct that the same be registered in the Office of our Vicar General this Tenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight.

F. CANTUAR.

To all Christian people whom it may concern,—Greeting.

I hereby certify that a Deed of Resignation of the Bishoprice of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, executed under hand and Episcopal Seal by the Right Beverend Edward Ralph Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta, and dated the Fourteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, was this day deposited and registered in the Principal Registry of the Province of Canterbury. And that the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Frederick, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, did on the Tenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight sign his acceptance of the same and the said Deed of Resignation and the said acceptance are duly registered in this the Office of Bis Grace's Vicar General.

Dated the Eighteenth day of May in the year of Onr Lord One Thousand Eight Hnndred and Ninety-Eight.

JOHN HASSARD.

Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury and Notary Public.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada,	4	3	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	17	10	95
Total plague deaths to date	30,915	26,504	
Same date last year	2	0	105

There was one plague attack on the 7th instant within the Bandra Municipal District.

DAMAUN.

There was no death from plague at Lower Damaun on Saturday and on the same date last year, a clean mortality bill was shown.—Orders have been received from Goa for Dr. Cunha to take up the duties which are now being performed by Dr. Antonio Fernandes in connection with the plague. As Dr. Fernandes has rendered very valuable services both during the last and this year's epidemics and has acquired great popularity the people are taking steps to request theGovernment to retain his services.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

FIFTEEN members turned up on Saturday the 6th inst. at Santa Cruz for the shoot at 500 and 600 yards. Lieut. Webb with 26 at 500 yards was the best, but one Competitor experienced very hard luck, for after putting on seven "bulls"—including his sighting shot, he got a hang-fire for his last round and of course missed altogether. He had to be satisfied with 24 instead of a better course which he deserved at 600 yards. Capt. T. M. English and Vol. S. Skinner did best 25 each. The full scores are:—

9TH COMPETITION.	Score 500 yds	
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	26a	
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	25b	
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24c	
C P O A Pinegar, Royal Navy	24d	
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24d	
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	23	Ties
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	21	
Vol B R Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	19	
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	19	
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	18	
Segt P J Jackson, 1st Shropshire L Infy	16	
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	16	
Sergt J Mortimer, Ordnance Dept	14	
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	7	

a Winner of 1st spoon, b handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon, c handicapped 4 points, and d handicapped 2 points.

10TH COMPETITION	Score 600 yds
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Vol B R Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	25b
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	21
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	21
C P O A Pinegar, Royal Navy	20
Sergt P J Jackson, 1st Shropshire L Infy	19
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	19
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	18
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	18
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	17
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	17
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	8
Sergt J Mortimer, Ordnance Dept	0

a Winner of 1st spoon, b winner of 2nd spoon.

THE AFFAIR IN JUBALAND.

THE following further particulars of the recent affair in Jubaland are interesting. Major Quinton had issued the strictest orders to the troops, when reconnoitring that they should always march with fixed bayonets: while each man also carried two cartridges in his hand, so as to be able to load his rifle on the shortest notice. His directions for fighting, when the enemy were sighted, were also admirably adapted for local jungle conditions. The men were directed always to watch both flanks, the files facing to the right and left respectively so as to guard against sudden attacks from either side. Jemadar Radha Sing, who commanded the reconnoitring party on June 22nd, seems to have neglected to follow out these orders. The result was that the enemy caught his party quite unprepared. Many sepoys were speared before they could fire a shot or fix bayonets. They were nearly all Sikhs, and after the first surprise the survivors rallied in small knots, and their fire at once checked the Ogadens; but over twenty men had then been killed. The affair took place in the early morning, only some two miles from the Hailished post. Captain Tanner heard the firing and sent out 25 men under a native officer, who met four sepoys retiring who told the tale of the ambuscade. Then fifty more men were hurried out, Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly accompanying them. On arrival at the spot where the fighting had taken place 25 bodies were found, but the enemy had then cleared off.

From the story told by the survivors it would seem that the Ogadens so cunningly contrived their ambuscade that they cut off the advance and rearguard from the main body, on which they directed their principal attack. They are said to have numbered 400, but there were several hundred more near at hand in the jungle. The sepoy who most distinguished himself was Private Bhoota Singh. Though wounded in two places he rallied three men about him and coolly retired facing the enemy and checking them by rapid fire. He also brought away a wounded comrade, though the latter asked to be left to his fate. For his gallantry Captain Tanner promoted Bhoota Singh to be naik on the spot, and intends recommending him for the Order of Merit. Out of 31 men killed and wounded 28 were Sikhs, two Rajputs, and one a bugler enlisted in the Bombay Presidency. Jemadar Radha Sing was a Sikh and had shown himself a good native officer, but he lacked experience in jungle fighting. The Hailished camp, we may add, is 36 miles from Kismayu, the coast port from which communication is kept up by sea with Mombassa. Major Quinton has 100 Soudanese with him in addition to the wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles and 128 men of the 27th Baluchis. We may have to wait another fortnight or so before further news is received. No anxiety is felt regarding the troops in Jubaland, as the stockaded camps which they hold are well placed for defensive purposes, and can be easily held by their garrisons. The Ogadens are mostly armed with spears, and rely mostly upon ambuscading small parties in dense jungle.—*Pioneer*.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	52	58	52	42	52	86	48	89
Monday, August 8th	0	82	0	37	0	44	0	16
Total	53	40	52	79	53	12	49	5
Total fall to August 8th, 1897	48	9	48	92	51	10	48	22
Total fall to August 8th, 1896	77	31	70	51	76	40	69	92

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THANA.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	76	45
Sunday, 7th August	0	22
Total	76	67

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	144	2
On the 6th August 1898	0	60
Total	144	62

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	78
On the 6th August	0	12
Total	30	90
Total fall up to 6th August 1897	20	33
Total fall up to 6th August 1896	46	38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·384	Calm	2	97·6	85·0	69	...	12·77	+2·82
Sirsa	29·415	SW	9	100·3	84·5	61	...	5·12	...
Delhi	29·433	WNW	3	89·2	81·5	81	..	10·25	–5·36
Agra	29·456	SW	6	81·0	74·9	91	2·73	12·56	–3·77
Cawnpore	29·414	W	6	80·2	73·1	95	1·38	23·43	—
Allahabad	29·438	WSW	13	78·7	74·8	95	0·66	27·17	+6·65
Jhansi	29·486	NW	4	81·0	75·7	87	0·05	24·53	+3·13
Jacobabad	29·355	E	4	105·4	80·6	73	...	2·90	+0·88
Karachi	29·502	W	18	87·4	78·5	83	...	2·17	–2·38
Jeypore	29·494	WSW	4	91·1	76·9	87	0·03	13·61	–0·90
Ajmere	29·495	W	9	86·4	77·1	78	...	7·57	–4·22
Deesa	29·536	WSW	22	88·2	76·1	82	...	13·03	–2·51
Ahmedabad	29·584	SW	5	92·2	77·1	[illegible]	0·03	21·83	...
Bhuj	29·543	WSW	32	85·3	76·4	76	...	10·33	+0·69
Rajkot	29·6[illegible]2	W	20	90·3	74·7	84	...	8·05	–11·33
Ghadechi	29·604	SW	7	92·1	78·8	69	...	17·49	...
Veraval	29·632	W	22	82·0	78·3	84	0·01	7·43	...
Neemuch	29·581	WSW	5	83·8	72·1	81	...	11·94	–4·75
Indore	29·601	SW	9	82·8	72·1	91	..	23·24	+5·42
Saugor	29·541	W	6	79·7	73·1	86	..	41·53	+14·39
Jubulpore	29·523	WSW	2	81·4	72·1	88	0·04	34·84	–0·62
Hoshangabad	29·576	WSW	5	84·7	74·2	88	...	135·76	+4·22
Khandwa	29·604	W	13	88·2	75·6	76	...	12·67	–3·83
Raipur	29·537	SW	10	83·8	74·6	83	..	25·59	–3·51
Nagpur	29·631	W	9	86·3	74·1	82	...	29·79	+3·39
Amraoti	29·618	W	16	86·1	72·8	77	...	14·07	–5·26
Akola	29·608	WNW	13	88·5	71·7	76	...	13·62	–5·14
Surat	29·624	SW	13	86·0	76·5	87	...	24·64	–5·67
Malegaon	29·640	WNW	18	85·4	72·1	81	..	10·87	+0·75
Bombay	29·711	WSW	22	84·2	76·4	85	0·12	48·79	–1·08
Poona	29·697	WSW	23	79·6	64·4	74	0·12	13·65	+1·02
Ahmednagar	29·671	WSW	18	85·8	71·4	79	...	5·65	...
Aurangabad	29·662	SW	12	87·8	69·7	81	...	11·33	...
Sholapur	29·713	WSW	18	88·2	72·0	69	...	14·57	+3·86
Ratnagiri	29·757	SW	11	84·4	74·9	95	0·59	[illegible]	+19·83
Belgaum	29·779	WSW	33	74·2	65·8	92	0·31	2[illegible]·92	+1·53
Goa	29·786	WNW	16	80·0	74·9	95	1·67	77·41	...
Karwar	29·781	WSW	6	82·2	76·0	82	0·18	93·25	+9·91
Mangalore	29·838	Calm	2	81·8	73·4	93	1·28	79·35	+2·68
Calicut	29·845	Calm	3	81·2	74·0	92	0·06	72·85	+4·76
Cochin	29·858	N E	M	82·4	73·7	89	0·48	61·21	+7·03
Bangalore	29·842	W	18	82·3	67·3	71	...	4·19	–4·18
Secunderabad	26·668	W	14	84·6	69·5	78	0·10	19·74	+6·38
Masulipatam	29·651	WNW	12	91·1	77·1	8[illegible]	..	18·04	+5·46
Bellary	29·736	W	16	89·2	75·2	58	...	2·4[illegible]	–1·66
Cuddapah	29·719	SW	M	99·2	79·9	69	...	2·44	–7·15
Madras	29·714	W	8	93·0	77·0	61	...	8·63	+1·43
Coimbatore	29·791	SW	11	89·4	72·1	88	...	1·25	–1·68
Trichinopoly	29·736	WSW	15	98·1	80·3	60	...	0·36	–3·48
Negapatam	29·736	W	11	99·5	79·9	74	...	3·72	–1·21
Colombo	29·854	W	9	86·5	78·0	83	...	17·09	+3·27
Aden	29·594	SW	12	89·3	78·8	76	...	...	–0·15

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·74 (54·22); G T H=0·37 (53·89); St G H=0·52 (52·98); C P=0·12 (48·79).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the exteme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, Berar, Lower Sind, the Bombay Presidency, and at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly; and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Veraval, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly; 20 at Bangalore, Deesa and Allahabad; 18 at Bombay, Ahmednagar and Bellary; and 16 at Karachi, Amraoti, Akola and Aurangabad. The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of the normal at Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum 4o to 5o in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Coimbatore, Surat, Jeypore, Jhansi and Delhi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast ever nearly the whole country. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Agra (2·73"), over an inch at Goa (1·67"), Cawnpore (1·38") and Mangalore (1·28"); and under an inch at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad. The baric gradients are unusually steep and strong winds are blowing over the greater part of the country. The rainfall is therefore scanty and local in character. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is somewhat steeper than usual, and the continuance of rain in light or moderate showers is likely on that coast. In the North-West Provinces the weather conditions are still favourable for more rain, but in all other districts only local scattered showers are likely.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

Monday:—The barometric changes have been almost everywhere slight, the small depression which was travelling up the Gangetic plain has reached the neighbourhood of Delhi, but has almost filled up; while the depression over the head of the Bay and deltaic Bengal is practically unchanged. A small centre apparently exists within this depression between Saugor Island and False Point. The winds are a little changed, except that the cyclonic circulation over the North-West Provinces has broken up the force and has increased considerably at False Point, and retains strong force over the north of Bombay and the central parts of the country. The temperature continues to change irregularly; the heat remains excessive over north-east and north-west India and the south of the Peninsula, but is less than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is 105 degrees at Jacobabad. General rain has fallen over Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, but elsewhere there has been only passing showers which have been fairly general on the west coast, but very light and scattered elsewhere. The principal rainfall amounts are over five inches at False Point and over two inches at Moulmein. Bhamo, Lashio, Cuttack, Agra, and Chakrata.

THE bloodstock sales at Newmarket, the other day, were not upon so large a scale as they had been at the previous summer meeting, but, if none of the yearlings realized such high prices as they did then, the stud belonging to the late Mr. Hamar Bass comprised so many mares of very fashionable blood that they excited plenty of competition and they would have fetched even more money if their foals had been by a sire of wider repute than Rusticus, a horse who won two valuable races for Mr. Hamar Bass, but had no pretensions to success at the stud. But even as it was the sale went off remarkwell, seeing that the 14 mares, seven of which had foals at their side, realized a total of 11,300gs., and five of them reached four figures, the top price of 2,100gs. being paid by M. Edmond Planc for a mare by Saraband—Busybody, and by Mr. Singer for a mare by Hermit—Lady Paramount, neither of which has so far been deemed worthy of a name. The Prince of Wales made a very valuable addition to the select stud at Sandringham by the purchase of La Carolina, a mare by Sterling—Cherry Duches, sister, therefore, to Energy and Enthusiast and this mare did not seem dear at 1,500 guineas, though she would have been worth much more if her foal had been by Galopin or St. Simon instead of Rusticus.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

IN our report under Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our usual Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,288
" " Branches	Dec.	"	7,87,692
Other "	Inc.	"	11,59,725
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,343
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	15,907
Loans	Inc.	"	10,83 690
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,74,254
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	30,274
Cash	Dec.	"	4,95,351

Money being more in demand, the diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of nearly 5 lakhs, at 144 1-2 lakhs, following on the decrease in the preceding week of over 6 1-4 lakhs, at some 149 1-2 lakhs, was a matter of course. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawls to the extent of 7 3-4 lakhs ; while at the Head Office there was the trifling addition in the same direction of Rs. 8,288. In Private Deposits there was an increase of 11 1-2 lakhs ; Loans were 10 3-4 lakhs more, and bills discounted and purchased 2 3-4 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh higher.

COTTON.—The business passing in this market today was very trifling. Prices are again Rs. 1 per candy lower, in a quiet market. Exporters bought 100 bales of Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 144 ; 100 Bhagalkote at Rs. 135 ; and 50 Campti, at Rs. 145 per candy. The local mills purchased 50 Amraoti, at Rs. 141 1-2 ; and 175 Burhanpore, at Rs. 140.

The rainfall in general throughout the Cotton-growing districts since the midddle of last week has been extremely slight, as disclosed by the telegraphic reports received this morning ; but during the same period, 4·56 inches was registered at Cawnpore, and 2·85 inches at Agra, Bellary was still in need of rain, the food-grains sowing continuing backward in consequence. The crop prospects were good throughout, and showed an improvement at Barsi.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are still without change, only a very small business being reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	912	bales.
Wheat	1,077	cwts,
Linseed	3,911	"
Rapeseed	9,600	"
Poppyseed	1,766	"
Castorseed	1,498	"
Rice	858	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market. There is some enquiry for ready shipment at 17s. 6d., but sellers ask 18s. 6d., and 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton for September.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but there was a fair demand for forward Bank paper, and business was reported done to some extent for various deliveries up to March next. In the latter part of the day the forward market was slightly weaker, but ready rates continued steady, and the market closed as follows, not to re-open until Wednesday :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Francs	1·68 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady to-day at 95 1-8 to 95 1-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash, and 95 for Account, with 87, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices show a downward tendency, in a slightly active market.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 30th July, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	Aug. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	4,00,000	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,81,053	47,89,341
Do. do. at Branches	28 61,123	20,73,431
Other Deposits	2,69,01,548	2,80,61,273
Post Bills	12,270	12,270
Credits, undrawn	18,21,230	19,30,007
Rs...	5,37,77,224	5,42,66,322
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,88,809	1,03,92,152
Other authorised Securities	36,44,324	36,28,417
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	61,60,856	62,69,709
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,97,823	1,42,81,513
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,66,877	46,41,131
Dead Stock	4,15,344	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,123	21,079
Bullion		......
Balances with other Banks	1,34,360	1,61,634
Cash	1,49,47,708	1,44,52,357
Rs..	5,37,77,224	5,42,66,322

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 2nd August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 26. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,96,825	9	2	2,07,63,054	12	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,08,42,559	5	2	5,30,82,370	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,38,496	12	6	2,51,478	14	3
Sundries	23,29,054	0	10	23,71,289	7	0
Rs.	10,17,56,935	11	8	10,53,23,193	9	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,36,837	0	0	33,20, 385	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,43,694	0	0	70,43,694	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,26,122	0	5	1,53,27,443	9	6
Accounts of Credit do.	2,19,76,253	13	8	2,21,88,323	1	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,56,81,801	10	9	1,53,91,108	1	7
Balances with other Banks	2 69,625	6	3	2,82,834	15	8
Bullion	2,199	15	1	1,197	11	0
Dead Stock	13,17,063	15	8	13,17,474	5	11
Stamps	9,785	15	3	10,082	4	6
Sundries	16,88,368	12	3	16,62,309	8	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,77,76,203	9	3	2,04,84,404	2	3
Do. at Branches	1,58,20,979	9	1	1,79,93,636	14	1
Rs.	10,17,56,935	11	8	10,53,23,193	9	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 2nd August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,92,932	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,64,162	Inc.
Other Deposits	22,39,811	do.
Post Bills	12,982	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,16,452	Dec.
Loans	8,98,679	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,12,069	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,305	do.
Cash at Head Office	27,08,231	do.
Cash at Branches	21,72,657	do.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUGUST 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro arrived at Hongkeng, on the 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	20 p.m.	...	42
Suez	8	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	3
" Karachi	..	18	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—August 9, 12-30 a.m., at No. 102 Cavel, Victoria Isabella Genevieve, the beloved daughter of Frank D'Silva, aged 7 months. Funeral cortege leaves for Daravi at 9 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREGSON—August 3, at Vernor Lodge, Darjiling, the wife of C B Gregson, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RIDSDALE—STANYON—July 27, at All Saints Church, Nagpore, by the Rev J Wilcocks, MA, Chaplain of Kampti, Cyril George, youngest son of the late Sherriff Ridsdale, Esq, to Nora Katie (Hallie), youngest daughter of the late G W L Stanyon, Esq.

SHILLINGFORD—WALKER—July 27, at Raneegunge, by the Rev H Bleby, Samuel John Shillingford, of Banarhat Tea Estate, to Lilian May Frances, only daugater of Mrs Isabella A Walker, of Garway Road, London.

DEATHS.

SERJEANT—August 1, at Landi Kotal, Captain J R B Serjeant, R E, Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 35 years.

WALLER—At No 2, Russell Street, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Robert Ross Waller.

WINTERBOTHAM—August 3, at Primrose House, Ootacamund, from typhoid fever, Ada Bell, the beloved daughter of H B Winterbotham, of Wynaad, aged 22 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.

THE indefatigable A.R. Colquhoun, engineer, administrator, explorer, man of affairs, whose varied experience has been attained in India, Burma, Siam, China, Inner Africa, the United States and Canada, has found time to write a book on "China in Transformation," published by Harper and Brothers, London and New York. It is not a book for students or dry-as-dusts ; it is a book for the public, the statesman, the hour. If he regards China as an oyster which the sword of Russia will open if British energy and British resolution do not avert that catastrophe and preserve the Chinese for a nobler destiny, his broad sympathies do not permit him to speak of the intended victims with the contempt and even loathing in which so many writers indulge when speaking of races that seem doomed to be the prey of the strong and the rapacious. He maintains that so far from being deficient in gratitude, they possess that quality in an eminent degree, that they are drawn to those who treat them fairly. In business they are in the main honest and liberal, never repudiating an engagement and rarely suing for a debt. They think the European hard, penurious and exacting, not understanding that the Western, brought up to value strict booking-keeping and a business-like determination to insist on receiving everything to which he is legally entitled, neither more nor less, does not include in his arrangements a margin for large-hearted generosity. He gives some touching instances in which Chinese merchants and servants have stood by Europeans in change of fortune, and even requited to children of old clients and benefactors the kindnesses of former days. He fully concurs in the dictum of a previous writer, that if the teachings of history as to what happens to the fittest is to be trusted, there is a magnificent future for the Chinese race. It is refreshing in these days to hear a good word said in all honesty and sincerity for the Heathen Chinee, though his ways are sometimes peculiar. Mr. Colquhoun evidently does not believe that Chinese civilisation is a failure. It has served its purpose admirably for some ten thousand years and may survive the civilisation of the more reckless races now threatening it, as it has survived the civilizations of Babylon and Egypt and Persia, of Greece and of Rome, of the Moor and of Medieval Europe. The author does not venture to dogmatise as to the true cause of the quality of permanence which seems to exempt China from the law of nations over the rest of the earth's surface, the succession of youth, maturity and decay. It may be in part due to the principles of Government—an autocrat or pontiffic king, Son of Heaven, sole mediator between Heaven and man at the apex, and an absolute democracy, self-ruling, self contained, and able at need to depose the Elect of Heaven and put another in his place if he become a tyrant, or an incapable sluggard. Confucian maxims, the selection of officials by competitive examination, the chain of responsibility through nine grades of officials between the peasant and the throne ; all these may be contributory causes. But in the author's view the national vitality, that has vanquished all conquerors, is in the main due to the extraordinary faculty of local self-government which, as he expresses, runs in the Chinese blood. Wherever they go, and three Chinamen are gathered together, there they promptly form a "society" and regulate their own affairs in their own way and according to their Chinese ideas.

If that Government is best, which, according to the liberal creed of fifty years ago is, that which governs the least then China has an ideal Government. The great fact to be noted, writes Mr. Colquhoun is the almost unexampled liberty which the people enjoy, and the infinitesimally small part which Government plays in the national life. "The Chinese have perfect freedom of industry and trade, of locomotion, of amusement, of religion, and whatever may be required for regulation and protection is not supplied by Act of Parliament or any kind of Government interference, but by voluntary association ; of them the Government takes no cognisance though it may sometimes come into collision with them—never to the disadvantage of the popular institution." The people do not trouble themselves about what we call politics. If the shoe pinches they bear it a good while without grumbling ; if it become intolerable they either mob the mandarin, or lampoon him on a placard—write to the *Times*, in fact. If a mandarin gets into trouble and cannot keep order, the Supreme Government sends him elsewhere, and there is a black mark against him. No Chinaman stands alone ; no bank or business firm stands alone. The principle of association comes in and man or firm is supported and assisted unless something has been very wrong indeed. No bank fails in China, for the other banks, like the London bankers in the Baring case come to the rescue and help it over the difficulties. On the other hand, all the shopkeepers or merchants in a street are responsible if a robbery or a murder be committed in that street and they fail to apprehend and bring the perpetrator to justice. The villages are under the same obligation. This system enables the State, department and the city to escape the cost and burden of maintaining a police force. The people are their own police and crime is very rare. The Chinamen with his practical way of looking at things, his capacity for common action, his ingenuity, his untiring industry is reckoned by Mr. Colquhoun amongst the most valuable of the resources of China. The Chinese are the most patient and uncomplaining, as well as most industrious people on the earth. He fully recognises their extraordinary capacity alike of muscle and of brain. "The intellectual capacity of the Chinese may rank with the best in Western countries. Their own literary studies, in which memory plays the important part, prove the nation to be capable of prodigious achievements in that direction. . . . When pitted against European students in school or college, the Chinese is in no respect inferior to his Western contemporaries, and, whether in mathematics and applied science or in metaphysics and speculative thought, he is capable of holding his own against all competitors. In considering the future of the Chinese race, therefore, we have this enormous double fund of capacity to reckon with—capacity of muscle and capacity of brain ; and we have only to imagine the quantitative value of such an aggregate of nervous force, when brought into vital contact with the active spirit and the mechanical and mental appliances of the West, to picture to ourselves a future for China which will astonish and may appal the world."

It goes without saying that our author sees with great concern what Sir Lepel Griffin calls the shadow of the Russian eclipse, sweeping across Northern and Central Asia to China. His panacea is the building of commercial railways, especially in the south-west to connect India with China, plus a watchful and vigorous foreign policy. He fain would see a grouping of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany in an Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic Alliance, facing the Slav Latin Alliance of Russia and France. But he admits that Germany may prefer to be on the side of the latter in the future as she certainly has been in the immediate past. His ideal is, that Japan with her strong navy may be the mediator or arbiter between the two groups. He has not a high opinion of the colonising or trans-oceanic enterprise of France, the Revolution having to all appearance destroyed the remarkable colonising capacity exhibited by her under the old monarchy. However that may be, she has set before herself as a political aim the expansion of influence in Southern China while Russia presses down from the North. So far Great Britain has driven but one shaft into the heart of the country, the Yangtsze ; rather a bold figure seeing that the river in question was not first discovered in March speech last. It refers of course to the paper promise that no territory in that basin shall be alienated to any other Power. Mr. A. Michie, in the *National Review,* maintains that this promise is already waste paper, the Franco-Russian concession of the right to build a railway from Hankow on that river to Pekin making it worthless. It might seem cynical to say that the concessions so freely given to all of the competing Powers may, and probably will, become waste paper if a competent ruler gets to the helm in China for ten years. The Russians we are told, not for the first time have an advantage over their competitors in being more companionable with the Chinese, and more tolerant of their civilization and their ways. The German has an advantage over his British competitor in his knowledge of their language in his careful study of local conditions. Mr. Colquhoun holds that England's stake in the Far East is stupendous, but that as matters stand now she is isolated, Russia in alliance with France having the support of Germany, and latterly even of Austria-Hungary. Chinese Ministers told him that Great Britain's promises of support against Russia were "from the teeth outward." Such being the situation, a strong Government knowing its own mind should strenuously turn to account the preponderance of strength at our disposal in the east of the Suez Canal while the Siberian Railway yet requires four years for completion, and the Manchurian Railways four years, to prove to the Chinese that they can count upon our support.

THE Municipal Corporation of Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trust have already applied to the market for loans of 30 lakhs and 12 lakhs respectively, while the Bombay Municipality at its meeting yesterday decided to offer debentures aggregating to 53 lakhs. With the Government loan of 120 lakhs, these sums represent a total application of 215 lakhs of rupees. This total would be small under ordinary circumstances, but in view of the stringency by which the Market was beset a few months ago, and of the probable inadequacy of accommodation in the next busy season, the prospects of flotation cannot be altogether judged by the existing Bank rate, which is five per cent. in Calcutta and Bombay and four per cent. in Madras. At its meeting last week the Bombay Corporation appointed a small committee to consider whether the full sum of 63 lakhs arranged for in the original progamme need be raised this year. The enquiry was pertinent, for since the Commissioner reported that Rs. 63 lakhs were required the financial outlook has been considerably improved, by the decision of the Government of India to allow the plague loan to extend over a period of 20 years, instead of the 10 years provided for under the general rules that have been laid down in respect to borrowings for the purpose of the Infectious Diseases Act. The money will of course be raised at a more favourable rate than would have been obtained under the onerous conditions at first imposed, as the extension of the period of redemption will make the loan a more desirable investment for the large class of persons who purchase Municipal debentures as an investment of their savings and not for speculative purposes. What is even more important in view of the heavy demands upon the Municipal exchequer, present and prospective, the change reduces the annual charge for interest and sinking fund on the first instalment of twenty lakhs from Rs. 2,47,000 to Rs. 1,47,500. The question whether some curtailment or rather postponement of the loan programme was possible was therefore referred to a committee.

At yesterday's meeting a report signed by Dr. I. Rahimtoola, Mr, Cuffe and Mr. Wacha, was presented which stated that after careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that the loan programme could reasonably be reduced by ten lakhs of rupees "without prejudice to any interests," and that such reduction will not have the effect of starving any public works or in any way impairing the efficiency of works already, constructed or in progress. It appears that some of the works provided for in the loans budget cannot be undertaken, in view of the more urgent tasks on the programme for twelve months or so, and the Committee deemed it undesirable to swell the amount of borrowings now to meet liabilities that will not be incurred for another year, by which time there may be very marked improvement both in the state of the money market and in the position of the Municipality. Another reason which weighed with the Committee in recommending a reduction was the fact that during the first four months of the financial year the revenue has been so good as to warrant the anticipation that the estimate for the year will be exceeded. The general tax has come in well and the receipts from town dues have been heavier than usual, this being caused by the large imports of grain during the first two months of the year. Taking these circumstances into consideration, and the fact that the existing funded debt of the Corporation involves annual liabilities amounting to 23 lakhs of rupees, the Corporation did wisely yesterday in accepting the recommendation of the Committee. As to the best method of raising the four loans which make up the aggregate of rupees 53 lakhs there can be no doubt. They must be raised together, and not piecemeal, if the Municipality is to obtain the best terms possible, under the existing condition of affairs in the money market.

The Corporation was equally well advised, in its decision at the preceding meeting, in regard to the cognate question of the Government contribution to plague charges. It is hard on the Corporation to be informed that the lakh and a-half due from Government for certain of these charges advanced by the Corporation cannot be paid until the whole of the accounts have been audited, especially as all the time the Municipality has to meet interest charges on the temporary loan obtained from the Bank of Bombay, averaging nine per cent. from the time the money was borrowed to date. But just at the moment when the Government of India, have agreed to exempt the Corporation from the obligation imposed on other public bodies of repaying its plague loan within ten years, and when the question of making more liberal subventions to the Municipality on account of plague expenditure is still under consideration, it would, as Mr. Roughton pointed out, be most impolitic to refuse to finance further plague operations until the existing accounts are settled. Collisions of this kind with Government have not been so conspicuously successful in the past as to warrant the adoption of such a policy under existing circumstances, when the plague administration is practically in the hands of the Municipality, and is being carried on at greatly reduced cost and with greatly increased efficiency. If war was to be declared against Government, it should have been not now but twelve months ago, when money was being recklessly spent, cases of plague were being concealed wholesale, and incompetent and untrained men were in charge of the administration, instead of the trained agency by which it is now controlled. The closing of the war chest so far as advances on account of Government items are concerned would hamper the work, and would involve the risk of a second arbitrary transfer of the plague administration from the Municipality to a body upon whose proceedings or expenditure the ratepayers and their representatives would have no check whatever. The grievance which lead to the proposal that no further advances should be made to Government until the existing accounts are settled, is undoubtedly a very serious one. As Mr. Mehta pointed out, the Government, whenever they have a claim against the Municipality whether it is admitted or not, insist upon immediate payment of the same "under protest," but when the boot is on the other leg, Government settles the account with the utmost deliberation, and interest on moneys due to the Corporation from the State exchequer is never paid. It is a case of "heads I win ; tails you loose." The non-payment to the Corporation of the amount due until the slow process of audit is completed, mulcts the civic authority in heavy interest charges, by withholding from it the means of paying off a part of the temporary loan it has borrowed from the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Cuffe's proposal, accepted unanimously by the Corporation that an earnest remonstrance against delay should be addressed to Government by the President, was therefore a very reasonable one, and it is to be hoped that in response thereto, Government will pay the sum claimed, subject to any adjustments of account that may be found on audit to be required.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

IN order to witness the Presidency Cricket Match, which commences to-day, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived from Poona last evening by the afternoon train and alighted at the Byculla Station, instead of at the Victoria Terminus as had been previously announced. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Private Secretary ; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary ; and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer. As the arrival was private, only a few officials were present at the station to meet the Governor, amongst them being Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police ; Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., R. A., Commanding the Bombay District; Captain C. G. Carnegy, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S, Acting. Collector of Bombay ; and Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha. On alighting at the station, the Governor was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with a bouquet by Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha. Similar compliments were paid to the members of his Excellency's Staff. After shaking hands with all and acknowledging the floral presentation, Lord Sandhurst, in company of his staff, drove to the Byculla Club, after dining there his Excellency proceeded to the Government House, where he will stay during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. Mr. Acting Superintendent Jeffreys of the G. I. Railway Police and Mr. Huard, the Traffic Inspector, came in charge of the train. The Governor returns to Poona on Saturday the 13th instant by the afternoon train.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the report of the committee on the subject of raising loans amounting to Rs. 63 lakhs during the current financial year was considered. The committee reported that the amount of the loan to be raised could be reduced to Rs. 53 lakhs without prejudice to the financial interests of the Municipality. It was resolved to forward the report to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for their guidance.

THE Horse Guards Army Order, authorizing the formation of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been received in India, and has been made applicable to officers of that Corps serving in India, who from to-day use the new ranks therein sanctioned.

FIFTY men of the 25th Bombay Rifles detailed for duty in connection with the Thana and Nasik dacoities proceed to-day to Dhanu Road from Colaba Railway Station, en route to Jharwar.

WE are informed by the Honorary Secretary' Indian Polo Association, that out of the seven regiments entitled to vote regarding the place at which the next Inter-regimental Tournament is to be held, four have voted for Meerut, one for Umballa, whilst the votes of two have not yet been received.

MR. RISLEY, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Financial and Municipal Departments, will act as Financial Secretary to the Government of India when Mr. Stephen Jacob proceeds home from Simla on the 25th instant. Mr. Jacob's leave will be for two months and 25 days.

MR. FINLAY, for whom Mr. Jacob has been acting, has now been granted leave to remain in England till the end of March. On the completion of his duty in connection with the Currency Commission it is probable he will take a further extension, so that he may not return to India until the cold weather of 1899.

THE appointment has been sanctioned by the Government of India of two special boards each composed of a cavalry, an artillery and a veterinary officer, with the Deputy Commissioner or Collector as *ex officio* President, to form judging committees at the several horse fairs and shows in the N. W. P., Punjab, and Baluchistan during 1898-99.

THE late Surgeon-General Jock Murray, whose death was reported in a special telegram from London, was well-known to the past generation of Anglo-Indians, with whom he was a universal favourite. He retired from the service in the sixties and had lived to a ripe old age. Much sympathy is felt for his daughter Mrs. Deane as the news of his death came quite unexpectedly.

FULL details regarding the attack on the coolie working party in the Tochi Valley are still wanting ; but it appears that their camp was rushed by a party of swordsmen, who, our Datta Khel correspondent telegraphs, are supposed to have been led by an escaped prisoner from Boyax Kani Rogah, where the outrage occurred, is between Boya and Datta Khel beyond the western limits of Daur. There is no military post there, but the troops on either hand are only a few miles away. The raiders have been tracked to the north in the direction of Khost, which is Afghan territory, and twelve months ago served as a safe refuge for the tribesmen when General Corrie Bird's expedition went to exact vengeance for the Maizar outrage. Some mules and donkeys were carried off. The Tochi Valley itself is undisturbed.

MAJOR DEANE reported from Malakand on Thursday that Hamid Ullah Khan of Sundrawal, who was wounded in the recent action in Bajour, had died. He was foster father of one of the Nawab of Dir's sons, and was well inclined to the British Government. He had rendered valuable service during the recent movements of the troops in relief to and from Chitral. His death, therefore, is much to be regretted. The Nawab is said to be mourning over him, and has given this as a reason for not resuming the fighting at present. It, however, is more likely that he does not see his way to facing confidently the large gathering in Bajour which is now ranged under the standard of the Khan of Nawagai.

THE scheme for the construction and working of a light railway from Raichur to Wandalli gold fields has received the favourable consideration of the Nizam's Government and Sir Trevor Plowden. As the promoter, a Bohra merchant, does not want a guarantee, it is likely to be commenced soon.

IT is reported that almost the whole body of natives employed in the Burma Railway workshops at Insein near Rangoon are on the verge of striking, and all who can obtain work elsewhere leave immediately. Many have left during the last few months, heavy fines being only part of their grievances.

Two murders have just been committed in the Punjab which must be regarded as most significant to say the least. The murdered men were among the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the recent inquiry into the charge of bribery and corruption against Sardar Gurdial Singh, the native Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. One man was killed in Muzaffargarh, and another in Montgomery, places which are 125 miles apart.

MR. COBBOLD, who was arrested at Killa Wamar while on a shooting expedition in the Pamirs, has, reached Hunza on his way back to India. He must, therefore, have been released some weeks, ago, and have recrossed the Pamirs so as to reach the Kilik Pass.

THE papers relating to the resignation by the Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, of his office of Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, and its acceptance by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury are published. The Bishop stated that finding himself incapacitated by reason of bodily infirmity from the due performance of the duties, attaching to the office he was compelled with deep regret to tender his resignation.

THE services of the Rev. Messrs. Thomson, Stevenson and Gillan all of the church of Scotland, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE acquisition has been sanctioned by Government of additional land to extend the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps rifle range at Jharsugoda, the present range being found too contracted for safety.

FIVE sepoys, preferably jats, are to be despatched to Ceylon for service as mounted orderlies to H. E. the Governor of that Colony.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held last month at Loralai for the trial of sepoy Gud Singh, 16th Bombay Infantry, who had shot the lance naik of the same regiment at Mir Ali Khel on May 24th. The prisoner was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence of death has been confirmed by Lieutenant-General Duncan, Bombay Command.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between James, second son of the late Mr. J. Dyce Nicol, M.P., of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, and Alice Maud, daughter of the late Mr. John Warden, Indian Civil Service, Senior Member of Council, Bombay.

EVEN those who administer the law will hardly contend that good law and substantial justice are invariably synonymous, remarks the *Pioner*. The Rampur dower case just decided in the High Court of the North West Provinces is a sufficiently striking example of the difference which may exist between them. In this case the lady, Musamat Humai Tajdar Begum, nominally received as her marriage dower a sum so extravagant that it was far more than the total possessions of her husband were worth : in fact, as counsel in the case observed, "it was the customary dower in this family, always owing and never paid." These enormous dowers in Mahomedan families are, of course the wife's surety against divorce. Humai Tajdar Begum and her husband do not appear to have got on very well together, and in the eighties the wife brought an action at Rampur for the payment of her marriage dower. The husband denied liability, and produced documents purporting to be a release from payment of the dower given by his wife in consideration of a sum Rs. 25,000, or property of that value. The Rampur Court held, and the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad and the High Court uphold the decision, that there had been no release from liability for the dower and that it was still owing During the progress of the suit the husband died, and his son, by a second wife, became defendant in his stead. The lady also had assigned her interest in the suit to another person. The result of the High Court's decision is that the only son of the deceased man is cut off with less than the proverbial shilling, and the whole estate passes to a person who, we gather from their lordships' judgment, has taken up the suit as a speculation. No wonder the Judges express regret that they were not invested with the same powers as Judges in the Oudh Courts, of awarding to Mahomedan ladies only so much of the stipulated "amount of the dower as the Court might consider reasonable with reference to the means of the husband and the status of the wife." With such powers justice might have been done to all parties ; as it is the son is very hardly used.

LAST weeks Central Provinces season reports are summarised in the following general remarks :—There was rain throughout the Province during the week ; the fall was heavy in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Sambalpur ; elsewhere good or moderate. The rainfall is insufficient in parts of the Harsud tahsil and more rain is also wanted in Raipur and Bilaspur for *biyas* (thinning broadcasted rice). Sowing of autumn crops completed in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Bhandara, and progressing elsewhere. Transplantation of rice completed in Mandla and continues in the other rice districts. Weeding operations retarded in parts of Hoshangabad, but progressing in the remaining districts. Prospects of the standing crops are generally favourable, but damage is reported to have been occasioned to the juar crop, in heavy soils, in Saugor. In this district as well as in some other tracts a break would be beneficial. Cattle disease of a sporadic nature still continues in parts of four districts. Prices are almost stationary with a tendency to fall. The cheapest prices are—wheat 16, gram 32, rice 18 and juar 24 seers per rupee : in four districts wheat is selling under 12 seers per rupee, and in three districts rice is selling under 10 seers per rupee.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

EXPECTED TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent has approved Spain's reply to America, accepting the conditions of peace, which will reach the White House at Washington by Tuesday at the latest, after the receipt whereof Spain expects hostilities to cease.

THE OPERATIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

AUG. 8.

Advices received from Puerto Rico state, that a general advance of the American troops on San Juan began yesterday, the attacking forces moving in four columns.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen, has ordered a Chinese Commissioner to co-operate with the Russian authorities in arranging for the expropriation of land for a Russian railway in Manchuria which the inhabitants of the country have hitherto refused to sell.

This action of the Tsung-Li-Yamen gives Russia the desired pretext for local intervention in Manchuria.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

AUG. 8.

The Anglo-Russian relations in China are being followed with keen interest in the United States.

The "New York Times" and "Sun" advocate prompt and joint action by the United States and Great Britain.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

General Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., succeeds H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot Command.

A MUNIFICENT DONOR.

Sir Thomas Lipton has presented H. R. H. the Princess of Wales with £10,000 for the scheme to provide cheap restaurants in London for workmen, and, if necessary, he will give another £100,000 for the same purpose.

THE GUARDS IN THE SOUDAN.

The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards has arrived at Atbara.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match Surrey versus Yorkshire the latter county suffered defeat by an innings and 272 runs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

NEW RAILWAY LINES SANCTIONED.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE SIMLA RAILWAY SIGNED.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

The contract with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the construction and working of the extension from Kalka to Simla, was executed by the Secretary of State on the 29th June. The line will be on the 2-feet gauge (single track) and on a route independent of the existing cart road which may, however, be crossed on the level at such places as with the sanction of Government are considered necessary. The contract date of the completion of the railway is 30th June 1902.

The Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, 87 miles long on the 5 1-2 feet gauge and costing 82·3 lakhs is to be commenced this year. It will have a large bridge crossing the Ganges about the middle of its length.

The Burma Railways Company has asked Government for an engineer experienced in bridge building to erect a steel viaduct over the Gokteik Gorge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. This viaduct will be over 300 feet high at the deepest part of the Valley and over 2,000 feet long, quite the biggest work hitherto attempted in India. It is probable that Mr. Sykes, one of the Under-Secretaries in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, will be chosen as he has had much experience in this class of work, commencing on the Forth Bridge during its erection.

It is believed that Mr. Robertson Lanly, the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, and subsequently President of the Railway Board in Egypt, is about to enter into partnership with one of the leading Consulting Engineers in England. His long experience in India as a Constructive Engineer will be most useful.

The date of the Railway Conference has been fixed for Monday, 15th August. Its composition will be the Viceroy President, Sir James Westland, Sir Arthur Trevor, Messrs. Upcott and Becher, also an officer from the Military Department, members; and Captain McElhinney, Secretary.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ALI MUSJID CONVOY ENCLOSURES.

A detachment of the 34th Pioneers had completed the construction of the convoy enclosure at Ali Masjid and returned to Landikotal.

THE TOCHI AFFAIR.

The gang which attacked the Kanirogha cooly camp in Tochi on the 4th, consisted of fifty men apparently from over the Khost border; everything continues quiet in the valley. Additional military precautions only being taken at all posts to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, apparently the result of local lawlessness and not dissimilar to the raid which occurred not long since by some of the bad characters from the British side of the border into Afghan territory and in which two men were killed; whereas in case of the raid into Afghanistan the property was recovered and malefactors punished. However the matter of catching the Khost raiders is a very much more complicated one.

THE DIR NAWAB ALARMED.

FIGHTING COMMENCED.

To-day's news from Jandol says that the lashkars not having been withdrawn up to the evening of the 6th, Pashal Khan has commenced fighting with some of the Nawagais men at Dageh and the Khan has sent some of his men there to help. The Dir Nawab is alarmed at the reports of the mad fakir preparing to move against Dir and has sent back half his forces to the Panjkora line. No confirmation of the news of the impending move of the mad fakir has reached Malakand.

THE GOODIAL SINGH MURDER.

The witness in Goodial Singh case, who was murdered in Montgomery was knifed as he lay asleep in the courtyard. Particulars of the Muzaffargarh murder have not yet arrived but the District Superintendent of Police is upon the spot.

THE MORTALITY IN HUBLI.

POONA, AUG. 8.

On the 5th instant, 44 cases and 34 deaths were recorded in Hubli. The total up to date are 903 cases and 745 deaths. In Bhor, there were 10 cases and 5 deaths recorded yesterday.

LORD SANDHURST'S DEPARTURE FROM KIRKEE.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his staff, left Kirkee for Bombay, this afternoon, to witness the Presidency match. His Excellency returns to Ganeshkind on Saturday, when a large dinner party will be given.

A SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

There was a serious encounter between police the and dacoits in the Nasik district. A few dacoits headed by Chimna their ring leader who were residents of Dendori taluka, absconded from the magistrate's court of Chandwa, whilst they were under trial; afterwards they increased in number and commenced to do mischief; they cut off noses and ears of many, injured some, brutally beaten others, also killed a few, gave much trouble to Government officials and tortured ryots. A considerable amount of property was carried away, also some rifles and uniforms of the police; the robbed people were in great distress. Several applications to the authorities were made and the Superintendent of police Nasik district despatched a police party of 60 armed men headed by three Fouzdars for a search, the party met the gang of dacoits in a grove near the village of Halval of Peinth taluka in which Chimna, the ring leader, and 18 others were shot dead and a few wounded. The police loss was one constable killed, and two wounded.

A DISABLED BOMBAY STEAMER TO BE BROUGHT BACK IN TOW.

THE s. s. Cashmere, (formerly the P. & O. mail steamer Thibet) has been disabled. She belongs to Mrs Hajee Cassum Joosub, and left this port on the 24th June last for Maculla and Massowah. She was commanded by Capt. George Souter, with three officers, four engineers, (all Europeans) and 75 crew. It seems on her return voyage she encountered bad weather after leaving Aden, and owing thereto she lost her rudder. She was coming in ballast. Captain A. Gladstone of the s. s. Clan Shaw, who has reported the accident in Bombay, tried to bring in tow the disabled steamer which he picked up on the 3rd instant in latitude 16° 26 N. and longitude 64° 15 E. The Clan Shaw succeeded in fastening a hawser to the stem of the disabled boat within three hours of going to her assistance, but after taking her in tow for a few minutes the hawser broke. Further attempts that evening of fastening a hawser had to be abandoned on account of approaching darkness and the state of the sea, and Captain Gladstone stood by all that night. At 9-20 o'clock the following morning after three whole hours spent in trying to get hold of a line from the Cashmere, they succeeded and made her fast from aft. In this way she steered in tow till 9-40 p.m. of the 5th instant, when the hawser again parted and the Clan Shaw again stood by the disabled vessel. The weather was rough and unsettled throughout and the Clan Shaw was in some danger at night of a collision with the damaged boat. The hawser was about 720 feet long and no opportunity ever occurred during the attempts at rescue to get within speaking distance of the s. s. Cashmere. The following morning (6th instant), finding the Cashmere unmanageable he left her again in latitude 17.' 43 N. 68' 22' E. or some 300 miles off Bombay. Yesterday evening Shepherd and Company's steamer Bahaduri, was despatched to her assistance which may be expected to bring her in tow to-morrow morning.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s s "Caledonia," expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday, next:—

Anderson, Mr L
Arthur, Mr Allen
Brown, Lieut P S
Bird, Mr and Mrs
Beadnell, Mrs B
Bootee, Mr G M
Bruce, Mr
Burn, Lieut C C
Bell, Capt R M
Bedford, Lieut S G G
Baithfull, Maj H D T
Brook, Lieut-Col T H
Blair, Mr D C
Booth, Mr
Britten, Rev A
Cocks, Mrs
Connell, Mr C F
Cureton, Capt E R
Carey, Mr
Chamberlain, Mr W
Carter, Mr W T
Dansey, Mr E P
Dyson, Surg-Capt E B
Dowry, Maj
Dewar, Maj D E
Drew, Mr A
Du Bouley, Mr J H
Duncan, Miss J
Eagan, Mr J C
Edwardes, Lieut J G
Eliot, Mr G
Fisher, Mr W
Heaton, Mr B
Hancock, Mr W W
Hunter, Maj J G
Hamilton, Capt G H D
Hewlett, Lieut A
Helyar, Maj R A
Hilkie, Mr J
Hutton Taylor, Mr C
Hatch, Capt
Inglis, Mr W A
Irwin, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Mr
Jamieson, Mr J
Keen, Mr G E
Louis, Mrs
Landon, Mr G E
Lindsay, Lieut A B
Long, Mrs and 2 children
Low, Capt R B
Leather, Dr J W
Lean, Mr
Muirhead, Mr C
Maunsell, Major
Masters, Lieut-Col H
Mawson, Mr B
Morison, Mr W T and Mrs
Macpherson, Mr J
Mitchell, Mrs
Moreau, Mr E
McGann, Surg-Col J T
Macpherson, Mr Justice
MacDowell, Mr J
Nightingale, Lieut M R W
Nahapied, Mr and Mrs
Nawrojee, Mr M
Oxley, Miss
Peter, Mr H T
Peterson, Mr J and Mrs
Rich, Col C C
Renton, Mr C C
Robins, Mr B and Mrs
Roney-Douglas, Mr G B
Roch t, Mr H L
Roberts, Mr
Rustomjee, Mr H J
Rich, Col C C
Reader, Mr W C
Renton, Capt
Ram, Mr Sewak
Ramabai, Mrs P
Reader, Mr W O
Ronaldson, Mr E
Shere, Mr S M
Sartonis, Capt and Mrs
Swinton, Surg-Capt A
Sun, Mr R
Thoburn, Bishop J M, Mrs & child
Thorpe Mr A N
Tibbits, Mrs
Vincent, Col H A
Walker, Mr C H D
Williams, Mr T G
Wheeler, Mr J
Williams, Major
Wright, Maj E L and Mrs
Wilkinson, Vety-Lieut E
Whitney, Miss
Young, Mr C

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague cases and deaths reported to Government during the week ended August 5th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	76	66
Karachi	19	15
Poona	1	1
Districts.		
Broach	13	6
Surat	86	62
Thana	282	194
Nassik	22	10
Satara	100	55
Sholapur	86	67
Belgaum	294	236
Dharwar	193	165
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	31	21
Kathiawar	64	44
Kolhapur	66	47
Cutch	44	39
Sachin	7	4
Akalkot	11	8
Bhor	30	17
Total	1,425	1,057

The total plague mortality to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	93,183
Deaths week ended August 5	1,057
Total	94,240

The deaths in the week ended July 29th, numbered 904, and in that ended July 22nd, 922. The places where the deaths went beyond units during the week were: Surat District: Bulsar 31; Umra 10; Thana District; Bhwindie 166; Thana 10; Satara District: Wathar 15; Maul 18; Sholapur District: Pokhrapur 58; Belgaum District: Belgaum Cantonment 61; Muchandi, 13; Dholgawadi 14; Gaddikarunkop 11; Pachapur 17; Naginhal 41; Hunsi Katti 13; Dharwar District: Hubli 162; Kathiawar: Porebunder 17; Bantva 16; Kolhapur: Sangli 11; Bhor State: Bhor 17; Cutch State: Mandvi 24; Gundeali 13.

THE Railway sanctioned by the Secretary of State from Bimlipatam is intended to run only as far as Vizianagram, where it would join the East Coast Railway main line. The principal concessionaire, we understand, is Mr. H. G. Turner, who has asked for no guarantee from Government. Whether he will be able to obtain the necessary capital still remains to be seen. The chances would seem to be against it.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

LAKI RAM, the horsedealer, stopped me in the road to-day, to see if I would buy his little Waziri mare for two hundred and fifty rupees, to enable him to get away home. When I last saw him he wanted four hundred and wouldn't take less. And a good many of us are in the same case, for August is here, and we have suddenly discovered that more than half the season is gone and Calcutta looms on the horizon, and there is the question of a house there and what we are going to do next year. And the children are growing up and Bobby ought to be at a public school at home, and that girl Mary has gone and got engaged to a subaltern, a good enough youngster no doubt, and one who will rise in the service, but has no business to be thinking of marrying for years to come. And on top of it all that beggar Smith, who everybody thought was going to retire, has got an extension, which blocks promotion for years.—At least so says paterfamilias Jones. And Captain Dashaway has been ordered home by the doctors, just as he had secured the Staff appointment. Pretty Mrs. D. has been up here for two seasons looking after for him, and all their things are for sale. And so it goes on; and old faces disappear and new ones arrive, but *vogue la galere*, the world is not made any brighter by moralising over it, and even Simla cannot be all sunshine, especially in August and the rains.

Not but there has been plenty going on to keep us merry. My last letter was posted to you on Thursday, and that night there was a very pleasant dance at the Viceregal Lodge which seems brighter and more home-like each time one sees it, with the dark panelling of the supper-room contrasting with the scarlet of the uniforms and the rich brilliancy of frocks and diamonds, and the softness of the electrically lighted drawing-room and corridors where there is always room and to spare however crowded the ballroom. On Friday night half Simla found its way to a dance given by some enterprising residents of the Metropole Hotel who had secured the use of the ballroom attached to Brockhurst in Chota Simla for the occasion. Abundance of sitting out room had been obtained by the erection of shamianas extending from the verandah of the house to the detached building in which the dance was held. The floor which is always a good one was in capital order and the entertainment a great success. As one returned from it, one saw the lights still burning in the Town Hall where the Army headquarters club were giving yet another and evidently of its kind, equally successful dance.

On Saturday was the first performance of "the White Elephant" at the Gaiety Theatre of which, you have already published particulars, The same day an interesting shooting match took place at the Sanjaoli range between the volunteers and a team representing the Simla Rifle and Revolver Club, the former winning by twenty-three points. The "White Elephant" was again reproduced on Monday, and on Tuesday took place the grand concert which has long been in preparation in aid of the Christ Church organ fund which I understand has benefited, after the payment of all expenses, by something like eight hundred rupees. The Town Hall, large as it is, was packed from end to end, a good many people who were unable to find seats standing in the corridors at the sides. The attraction of the evening was of course Mrs. Cleland Scott whose singing has made such a sensation in Simla this season, but the whole programme was a strong one and deserved the success it achieved. The proceedings commenced with an effectively rendered quintette from the Mikado in which the Misses Craigie and Messrs. Macdonald, Anneslie and Craigie took part. This was followed by a song by Mrs Cuppage, whose voice has improved remarkably since last year and who sings with considerable power, her notes correct and pleasing. Mrs. Locke Elliot then came on to the stage to give a violin solo but had to retire owing to a broken string. Her place was taken by Miss Martineau whose daintily rendered "Swallows" song (Cowen) evoked a good deal of merited enthusiasm, a sweetly sung lullaby being given as an encore. Major Jim-Turner's tenor was then heard in Sullivan's "Orphans with his lute." This was excellently sung, every note penetrating round and sweet to the furthest recesses of the hall, and the effect being charming despite a slight hoarseness which tended to a little interfere with the lower chords. Mr. Elliot whose instrument had meanwhile been put right now came on, and her rendering of "Angels Guard Thee" was worth going a long way to hear, the strength and fulness of the notes, as well as the feeling and expression with which they were played being very warmly appreciated, and an encore insisted upon. The first part closed with Mrs. Cleland Scott who began with a masterly rendering of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" and was not allowed to leave the platform until she had given two encores, her exquiste voice and perfect method fully maintaining the high opinion formed the first time she was heard here. The result of so many encores was that little time was left for the second part of the performance which comprised a number of selections from Sullivan's operas with choral accompaniment, the latter well conducted by Mr. Mackinnon. Some of these, especially Veterinary-Colonel Thomson's song "If you'll give me your attention," and the duet "Now wouldn't you like it," rendered by Mrs. Day and Miss Martineau, were capital, but attracted less notice than they deserved than would have been the case, if it had not been for the concentration of attention on the remarkable performance which had preceded. It is something so unusual to find a large Anglo-Indian audience roused to anything like real enthusiasm by a concert of the kind that I make no excuse for devoting so much space to it. The fact is that Simla just now contains an altogether exceptional amount of musical talent, and is waking up to realise it.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

POONA *VS.* BOMBAY.

THE meeting of these two teams was looked forward to with great interest by all football men in Bombay as it was thought that an idea might be formed of Bombay's prospects for the Tournament, by seeing them against an outside team. The match was a good one but the local men made a shocking poor show. They were beaten all over and Poona left the field, the winners by the goal and two tries to (11 points) to 1 goal (5 points). The Gymkhana started the ball from the Cooperage end and playing down hill with the wind in their favour it was evident from the first that they were the weaker team. Poona were penalised no less than five times during the game but this availed Bombay nothing. Bradford and Light at half for the visitors were first class, and the local halves never got the Ball. Scott scored the first try of the game for the Gymkhana by a fine bit of play and Vines picked the goal. Bradford was responsible for 2 of Poona's tries, the third being secured by Gissing. The play throughout was greatly composed of Scrums, though the Poona backs were at times most brilliant. Their passing, considering that they are practically a scratch lot was a revelation to the Bombay men and it would be as well if the latter took a leaf or many leaves, out of their book. The game was a good one but disappointing when one thinks of the approaching tournament. Let us hope that a vast improvement will take place before then.

MAHOMEDAN MORTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one point in the vital statistics of Bombay that has long called for more attention than has apparently been given it. I refer to the steadily high death-rate among the Mahomedans. Last week the Mahomedan death-rate was 51 per thousand per annum, while for the Hindu people in Bombay it was 37, and for other communities (Parsees, Christians, &c.), only 29. The strange thing is that, while the Mahomedans steadily maintain their bad pre-eminence in the total death-rate, they are reported to have the lowest death-rate from plague, the figures for last week being:—

Mahomedans	0·67	per thousand.
Parsis, Christians, & others	1·59	,,
Hindus	5·21	,,

The deaths from other causes than plague among the Hindus last week were 344, and among the Mahomedans 157. If from other causes than plague the Mahomedans had only died at the same rate as the Hindus their deaths (excluding two plague cases) would only have been 94. So that, if the Mahomedans do not as a rule die from ordinary causes at a greater rate than the Hindus, there were no less than 67 extra deaths among them, last week, to be accounted for, according to returns of the Health Officer, the Mahomedans are not dying of the plague, but if this is so, then they are afflicted with some other disease, which is much more deadly than plague among the Hindus. What is this Mahomedan disease?—Yours, &c.,

R. G.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Diogo Manuel De Silva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, T. G. R. Finny, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabirudin, Kharsedji Nasserwanji Wadia, G. Lund, J. Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Mir Aun Ali, Nowroji Nasserwanjee Wadia, Pestonji Nasserwanji Wadia, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Rastam K. R. Kama, G. W. Roughton, D. Sundernath Khote, Accacio G. Viegas, R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Damodar, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Corporation considered report of the Committee appointed by them on the question of the tenure of the land occupied by the workshops, &c.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner, with the request that he should make the necessary communication to the Government.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The following resolution of the Standing Committee, in connection with the same matter, was recorded:—That letter to the Secretary, dated the 9th May 1898, from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that approval be given to the payment to Government, under protest and without prejudice to the interest of the Municipality, of Rs. 12,000, being half of the rent of the land on the Esplande occupied by the Municipal Workshops from 1st April 1897 to 21st March 1898."

VOLUNTARY SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH INOCULATION.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, forwarding the following list of medical men and lady doctors who voluntarily performed inoculations at the different inoculation stations; and requesting the Corporation to accord their acknowledgment and thanks for valuable services rendered at a most critical time:—Dr. C. H. F. Underwood; Dr. N. N. Katrak; Dr. K. S. Engineer; Dr. Miss Benson; Dr. H. J. Dadysett; Dr. N. E. Chubb; Dr. Miss Bradley; Dr. DaGama; Dr. S. B. Nayak; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Dr. N. R. Umrigar; Dr. C. Frenandes; Dr. D. M. DeSilva; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Dr. V. S. Trilokekar; Dr. H.N. Seervai; Dr. Burjorji H Dantra; Dr. D. J. Mantri; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. H. K. Tavaria; Dr. Jal S B. Vakeel, Dr. D. R. Wadia; Dr. Mrs. Alice Van Ingen; Dr. Miss Aimai Treasurywalla; Dr. D. R. Tata; Dr. De-Monte; Dr. Nusserwanji Jehangir; Dr. Merwanji Kuverji.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola it was resolved to request the Commissioner to convey the Corporation's acknowledgments and thanks to the medical men and lady doctors mentioned above for the valuable serivices rendered by them at a most critical time.

THE LOAN PROGRAMME.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for and obtained priority for the consideratin of the following report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation in connection with the loan programme:—The Committee of the Corporation appointed by the Resolution dated the 4th August beg to report that after very careful consideration and after discussing the matter with the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant, they have arrived at the conclusion that the Commissioner's estimate of Rs. 63,00,000 for the loans to be raised in the current official year, which is made up of Rs. 34,00,000 required for plague purposes and Rs. 29,00,000 for various public works, could reasonably be reduced by Rs. 10,00,000, without prejudice to any interests. The Committee having consulted the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, on each reduction which they considered to be feasible, are of opinion that the proposed total reduction of Rs. 10,00,000 will not have the effect of starving public works or in any way impairing the efficiency of works already constructed or in progress. The Committee accordingly recommend that the Commissioner's estimate of Rs. 63,00,000 be reduced to Rs. 53,00,000, as follows:—(*a*) First and second instalments of the 25 lakhs loan; Rs. 18 lakhs. (*b*) last instalment of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan 5 3-4 (*c*) full loan of 19 1-4 (*d*) plague loan 10 lakhs, Rs. 53 lakhs.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
T. W. CUFFE.
D. E. WACHA.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for their guidance. He said that the Committee went very carefully into the whole question and with the help of the Commissioner, the Chief Accountant and other officers they came to the conclusion that the interests of the Municipality would be very well protected if they reduced the amount to Rs. 53 lakhs, that no inconvenience would be caused and that the works already under construction would in no way suffer. By this reduction they would be able to save nearly Rs. 2 3-4 lakhs by way of interest and sinking fund charges. He trusted it woul also enable them to refrain from raising the taxation to its maximum.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, remarked that in his opinion it was still possible to reduce the amount of loan by a further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, and he hoped that the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant would see their way to make that deduction.

Mr. Wacha said that the Committee had tried to bring down the amount of loan to a lower sum, but they found it impossible to do so.

The proposition was then put of the vote and carried.

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.

The Commissioner obtained urgency for the consideration of the following letter in connection with the improvement of the Musjid Bunder Road:—

Sir—The Corporation under their Resolution No. 6357 of the 7th October 1897 decided that the question of acquiring the properties in connection with the proposed improvement of the Musjid Bunder Road be deferred on account of the heavy outlay it would involve.

2 The Executive Engineer now reports that Messrs. Valli Mahomed Pir Mahomed and Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed, the owners of one of the properties, Nos. 79 to 91, Musjid Bunder Road, have through their Engineers, Messrs. Gostling & Morris, applied for permission to execute certain extensive repairs to the top, storey and to the roof over the same amounting practically to re-building of the house.

3. I may point out that, if the owners are allowed to execute the proposed work within the regular line of the street, the improvement will be put off to an indefinite period, because if the building were once put in thoroughly good order as is proposed to be done, it will last for a long time. If, on the other hand, the set-back were enforced now, a large sum, about Rs. 40,000, will have to be paid. One of two courses will, therefore, have to be adopted; either the owners must be allowed to put the building in order or the Municipality must proceed to purchase it.

4. Under the circumstances, I request the decision of the Corporation on the subject.

5. As the matter is urgent, I request that this letter may be placed before the Corporation at their adjourned meeting on Monday next.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

Mr. Vincent moved that the Corporation were of opinion that the set-back of properties, Nos. 79 and 91, Musjid Bunder Road, owned by Messrs. Valli Mahomed Pir Mahomed and Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed should be enforced.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta observed that, before agreeing to the proposal, they should ascertain whether the value of the property in question was commensurate with the improvement in contemplation, considering the present state of municipal finance. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that a committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of reporting within a week on the question of the Commissioner's letter of the 6th August 1898:—The President, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, N. N. Wadia, Vincent, Mackenzie, Hormusji Chothia, and R. M. Sayani.

Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Lallubhoy seconded the amendment, which was carried.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST HALALKHORES.

The Coporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 3537, dated the 20th July 1898:—"That the report of the Health Officer on the letter to the President from Mr. F. Saldanah, dated the 28th May 1898, complaining of halalkhore emptying night-soil into cess-pools, attached to privies, be forwarded to the Corporation, with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that they are not satisfied with the report, and that the matter complained of should be remedied as soon as possible."

Mr. Ibramhim Rahimtoola moved that the letter from Mr. Saldanha be recorded, that the Commissioner be requested to take measures to remedy the nuisance, and that Mr. Saldanha be informed of the same.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji, in seconding the proposition, observed that the report, of the Health Officer was very meagre, and it indirectly suggested that Mr. Saldanha was not telling the truth. It was foolish to suppose that a man of Mr. Saldanha's position would stoop to concoct a story against a halalkhor.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the letter of Mr. Saldanha and the report of Dr. Weir thereon, be recorded, and Mr. Saldanha be informed that, until the Corporation was in a position to entirely revise the present system of disposing of the night-soil-such a complaint, as the Corporation deeply regretted, to have arisen in his case, must from time to time recur.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded the amendment.

A long discussion then took place on the subject, in the course of which several members testified to the existence of the nuisance in the city and asked that measures should at once be adopted to remedy the nuisance which was a disgrace to the city.

Mr. Vincent speaking on the subject said that it had been stated that the state of affairs during the time of Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett, as far as the halalkhores were concerned, was far better than at present. He was the oldest member of the Corporation, and he was in Bombay at the time when the two officers were the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer respectively and he could say from personal knowledge that the state of affairs at that time was is no way better than at present. (Cries of no, no.) He might say that those who said "no, no" were perhaps being rocked in their cradles (laughter) at the time, and he repeated that the nuisance in those days was almost the same as at present.

The Hon Mr. Mehta took exception to the following sentence occurring in the report of the Health Officer:—"It is impossible to watch the doings of every halakhore is in the city; to do so would require an army of supervisors equal to the number of halalkhores employed." He said that, when he read the sentence it took his breath away, and he thought that members also must have experienced a similar surprise. He did not expect the Health Officer after all his knowledge and experience to come before the Corporation and plead his utter helplessness and impotency in the mattter. As head of the department, the Health Officer was bound to see that peoper discipline and obedience were enforced. It was not the halalkhors who required supevision, but, if rumour was true, it was the Inspectors who required looking after. Mr. Saldanha deserved the best thanks of the Corporation for bringing the fact of the nuisance to the notice of the Corporation.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that he could not understaned in what state of mind was the Health Officer, when he wrote that "all night-soil passes into the pipe sewers through gully traps, and though the halalkhores, who do this act improperly, inasmhch as it is against orders, yet the practice is not so detrimental to public health as supposed." To say that such a state of things was not detrimental to public health was to betray ignorance of the first principles of hygiene. If a raw student had written such a thing, he could have understood it, but when such an opinion emanated from an officer of Dr. Weir's position and standing, all he could say was that the health of the people of Bombay was in great jeopardy. The Health Officer must be in a peculiar state of mind to give such an opinion.

Mr. Rustom Cama testified to the existence of such nuisance near his own bungalow at Malabar Hill, about which he complained to the Health Officer, but without success.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that, whenever the Health Officer required any extra grants they were made without any demur or delay. The expenditure in connection with the Health Department since 1885 had been doubled, though the population was not. The present state of affairs was a disgrace to the Health Department.

Dr. Viegas having referred to the alleged system of blackmailing levied by the Inspectors on the halalkhores.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola replied on the whole debate.

Mr. Roughton's amendment was, on a division, lost, 3 members voting for and 32 against.

The original proposition was then carried by an overwhelming majority.

AN OLD RELIC.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, dated the 14th July 1898, requesting the Corporation to take over and keep in the Corporation room an interesting old relic, namely a stone bearing date 1783, which he has had set up on a frame.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that the proper place for keeping the relic was the Albert Museum and not the Municipal Hall. He therefore moved that the offer be acknowledged with thanks and the Secretary be requested to forward the stone to the Curator of the Albert Museum for being desposited in the Museum.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

At the suggestion of Mr. Kabraji, Mr. Mehta consented to modify his proposition by adding that the offer should be made to the Royal Asiatic Society in the first instance.

The proposition was agreed to.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following propositions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta were carried:—

That the Corporation anxiously await the report on plague measures asked by them in their Resolution on the subject of 7th July 1898.

That the Commissioner be requested to give a list of buildings rebuilt on sites previously built upon since the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888 and to point out how many of the buildings so erected he was unable to enforce all or any of the provisions of Section 348 of the Municipal Act with regard to buildings newly erected on sites previously unbuilt on.

The Municipal Commissioner be asked to give a list of (1) buildings unfit for human habitation and (2) over-crowded buildings in the city, and to state what measures were taken by him or prosecutions instituted under Sections 378 and 379 of the Municipal Act, in respect of such buildings, stating further which of these buildings were erected since the passing of the present Municipal Act.

THE CYCLE TAX.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to inform the Corporation how many cycles in the different wards of the city had been taxed for the first quarter since the imposition of the Cycle Tax and what means were adopted to find out that correct forms were returned.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE NASIK DACOITIES.

ANXIETY IN THE DISTRICT.

THE following petition has been sent in to the Governor in Council by the inhabitants of Nasik District:—

May it please your Excellency.—I, the President appointed at a public meeting held at Nasik on the 10th July 1898 to memorise Government on behalf of the public upon the prevailing insecurity of life and property consequent upon the most daring robberies and dacoities that have been taking place throughout the Nasik District beg to submit as follows:—

Your Excellency's memorialists varily believe that the dacoits belong to the Koli and Bhil castes and are as a rule armed with deadly weapons such as swords, guns, etc. In the vast majority of cases it is the Marwadees that are aimed at. The latter are freely plundered and too often their noses and ears are most brutally cut off. These atrocities have, in some cases, brought on deaths.

Under the benign British Rule the people of this country have enjoyed unprecedented security of life and property. Naturally therefore, the want of, or the disability to possess, arms for self protection was never more keenly felt than at this time.

In this District outrageous dacoities have been taking place for over three months. It is no purpose of your Excellency's memorialists to criticise the action of the police or of the authorities. But they have not the least hesitation in saying that the police operations and the actions taken by the executive do not seem to have redressed to an appreciable degree this just grievance of the people; and they apprehend that if these dacoities, etc., are not completely checked ere long the very life and property of the people would be thrown in jeopardy unknown since the advent of the British Rule.

The dacoits still possess arms though the Indian Arms Act has been in force for twenty years. Your Excellency's humble memorialists are of opinion that it is iniquitous that while thieves, robbers, etc., possess arms to cause harm, peaceful and loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty should be under a disability to possess them, even for the most sacred object of defending life and property.

Your Excellency's humble memorialists most humbly beg to point out that so far as they are aware no less than 37 dacoities have, up-to now, taken place in this District.

Your Excellency's memorialists are persuaded to think that the present police force in this District is insufficient, and that it and the police stations in the District must be increased. That they are, however, afraid that your Excellency's Government might be advised to ask people to contribute wholly or partially towards the maintenance of such additional police force. But with due deference they beg to submit that such course would be unjust and should not, therefore, be adopted. They beg to point out that it is the primary duty of every Ruling Power to effectually protect the life and property of its subjects. Moreover there can be no denying that the people are at present quite unable to bear additional pecuniary burden. It may, indeed, be urged that Government have had to incur heavy expenditure in connection with the famine and the plague; and that it is even so. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that the people in their own way have had to suffer heavy losses and to incur additional expenditure. There can never be any comparison between the Ruling Power, like the British Government and the poverty-stricken people like the Indians. It would not, therefore, be just and proper to ask them to pay anything extra on this account.

Your Excellency's humble memorialists, therefore, most humbly pray. (*a*) That the people of this District may be authorized to possess arms and ammunition without having to pay for the license. (*b*) That the present number of police stations and the police force be so increased as to meet the emergency of the case. (*c*) That the people should not have to pay anything extra on account of such additional police force. (*d*) That your Excellency in Council may be graciously pleased to adopt such further measures as may deem fit to your Excellency in Council

COLONEL STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery in India, has been granted sixty days's privilege leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, commanding the Royal Artillery, Quetta Division, will officiate for him.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE meeting of county cricket representatives to discuss the points raised by Lord Hawke in connection with future matches between England and Australia in this country was duly held in the pavilion at Lord's ground on July 18. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P. (president of the Marylebone Club) was in the chair, and the others present were Dr. W. G. Grace (Gloucestershire), Mr. John Shuter (Surrey), Lord Hawke (Yorkshire), Mr. S. H. Swire (Lancashire), Mr. W. Wright (Notts), Mr. A. J. Webbe (Middlesex), Mr. F. Marchant (Kent), Mr. C. E. Green (Essex), Mr. H. T Hewett (Somerset), Mr. H. F. de Paravicini (Sussex), Mr. C. E. de Trafford (Leicestershire), Mr. Walter Boden (Derbyshire), Mr. W. Ansell (Warwickshire), and Dr. Russel Bancraft (Hampshire). The meeting was strictly private, but the following official statement was issued:—The first resolution—unanimously carried—was that the M.C.C. should appoint a board to govern future test matches between England and Australia at home. It was afterwards agreed:—"That such board be comprised of the president of the M.C.C., five of its club committee, and one representative from six of the first class counties selected by the M.C.C. to send a representative. The president of the M.C.C. to have a casting vote." It will be seen that the proceedings were for the most part formal in character, all details as to financial and other arrangements in connection with the test matches next year being left to the newly established body. Lord Hawke, however, clearly carried his point in getting the test matches placed under the control of a specially constituted board.

Three years ago the whole cricket world was talking of the wonderful rejuvenescence of Dr. W. G. Grace, who had then completed his 100 "centuries," and every one rushed in to contribute to something like a national testimonial to the greatest cricketer of all time. The three summers which have passed since then have dealt kindly with Dr. Grace. The Champion, as he is familiarly called, is still the cricketer of the day, and it was his 50th birthday and his 34th appearance in Gentlemen vs. Players at Lord's that the thousands went to the M. C. C. ground on Monday to celebrate. Only the other day "W. G." almost beat Essex off his own bat and by his skill with the ball; and his form generally has been very good. Every one familiar with cricket must have Dr. Grace's great achievements at his fingers' ends; how he played in Gentlemen vs. Players at the age of 16, how he almost broke the hearts of the big fast bowlers in the seventies, how he has thrice achieved the feat of getting two 100's in the same match, and how he has more than once taken all ten wickets in one innings. It may almost be said that in Dr. W. G. Grace's career for the last quarter of a century or more is to be found the history of the game. And yet on his 50th birthday, not out of compliment, but simply as he was indispensable, he was playing for the 34th year in succession in the Gentlemen's team at Lord's. In order to appropriately celebrate the jubilee of Dr. Grace the M. C. C. committee decided to defer their big test match until his birthday, and so loyally were the Marylebone Club supported by the counties that no other first-class fixture in any part of England was arranged for the first three days of this week. Everything was favourable for the match; the weather was worthy of July, and the wicket hard and true, and the elevens, if open to some criticism in the selection were full of fine talent. It was therefore not surprising to find the crowd run to 20,000, for the public paying for admission alone was officially returned at 17,423. This record was, of course, exclusive of members—and the pavilion was very crowded—and others with the privilege of admission to Lord's. There is nothing of the social picnic element about a Gentlemen vs. Players crowd at Lord's; everybody is earnest in attention to the game, and on Monday the huge company was enthusiastic in its reception of the great cricketer, though somewhat disappointed that the luck of the toss prevented them from seeing him at the wicket. The cricket day was absorbed by the batting of the players who had not completed their innings at halfpast 6, when, with a wicket to fall, they were 328 runs on.

The Gentlemen are to be congratulated upon their fine performance at Lord's on Tuesday, when on a wicket made favourable to the bowlers by the rain early in the morning they ran to within 32 of the big score which the Players had made against them while the pitch was fast and true, and, what is more, they made their runs at a much quicker rate under the severe handicap. With the turf soft on the surface and hard underneath the ball kicked badly, and no one with any cricket knowledge would have been surprised had the Gentlemen followed on. But Dr. W. G. Grace, if fortunate enough to be missed when he had only made a single, played well though the ball came to him in a manner most difficult to time; and later there was some fine batting by Mr. F. S. Jackson and Mr. MacLaren, both of whom have the reputation of being great cricketers, not only on true but on bad wickets. The weather was for the most part dull and rain often threatened, but there was little or no wind until the last hour. If not equalling the numbers of Monday, the crowd was very large, and its numbers must have run to fully 17,000 or 18,000. Gunn, who had injured his hand on Monday, had a substitute to field for him throughout the Gentlemen's batting, and Dr. Grace in the second innings of the Players was also absent from the field through a bruised heel.

On Wednesday evening the Players won on the stroke of 7 o'clock by 137 runs. For some hours yesterday a draw seemed the most probable result, but the Players, after a very fine second innings, bowled and fielded in a way that almost commanded success. Jack Hearne, bowling perhaps rather slower than usual, found a couple of bad places, and often "came back" at least half a foot, and his length and spin repeatedly confounded the batsmen. Nothing could have been better than the superb batting of Gunn and Storer. When the Gentlemen were set 296 to get in the fourth innings and only three hours in which to make them the chances were against them, although the wicket was hard and true and the ball came along at a nice pace. The Players were winning in the easiest of ways until the ninth wicket went at 80, but Dr. Grace and Mr. Kortright kept up their ends so well that although the hours of play were extended the match was finished only a few minutes before 7 o'clock. Gunn for the Players had shown superb cricket; but there were few things to equal the form of the last two Gentlemen's wickets. The weather, after varying in the morning, turned out beautifully fine, and the attendance ran to some 15,000.

It was a memorable gathering which assembled at the Sports Club to do honour to Dr. W. G. Grace. The Attorney General (Sir Richard E. Webster) was by a happy stroke put in the chair, and among the large company present, in addition, of course, to the guest of the evening, were Messrs. J. A. Dixon, A. C. MacLaren, A. E. Stoddart, G. Macgregor, C. J. Kortright, F. G. Bull, W. L. Murdoch, C. L. Townsend, W. W. Read, N. L. Jackson, E. C. Bainbridge, W. N. Cobbold, V. T. Hill, C. Wreford-Brown, Sheriff Dewar, &c. After the toast of the Queen, that of the Prince and Princess of Wales was given with enthusiasm, a message of sympathy having previously been respectfully tendered to His Royal Highness on his unfortunate accident. In proposing the toast of the evening Sir Richard was in his happiest vein, though he did not think it out of place to say a touching word to the memory of the late Mr. I. D. Walker. He refrained from statistics, but he was really eloquent on the marvellous ability of "W. G." in the field. In especial he referred to "W. G.'s" kindliness towards young cricketers, and trusted he would die as he had lived—the admiration of the British nation. Dr. Grace's reply was much to the point, and yet full of amusing anecdotes. In his own inimitable style he gave a striking illustration of his "kindness" to colts by the punishment he inflicted on a certain occasion, and was unstinting in his praise of the all-round excellence of the team at present under his direction at Lord's. In response to the toast of "Cricket," by Mr. R. T. Thornton, Mr. Stoddart corrected "an erroneous impression" by declaring once for all, that as a whole the Australian public were very good to English cricketers. He complained only of the attitude of a certain section of the Australian crowd and of the Australian press.

The game between Lancashire and Yorkshire ended in a draw which certainly was in favour of Yorkshire, but we think the Lancashire men would have played better had they not regarded the draw as being quite a certainty. Against Essex we were defeated on our own ground, and Yorkshire was defeated at Maidstone by Kent. Tyldesley, at Old Trafford, made the first thousand runs secured by any batsman this season

It is a pity that he is not, as we think he ought to have been, included in the Players' eleven against the Gentlemen in Grace's jubilee match at Lord's. It is not as if he were merely a batsman with some disqualifying defects. He is without doubt the finest long field that we have had for some years in Lancashire. The batting of the Essex men in their second innings on Saturday cannot be praised too highly. The performance of M'Gahey and Perrin was magnificent, and just when steady play was wanted A. P. Lucas came in to plod in a stylish way. On so perfect a wicket all the bowling tried against M'Gahey and Perrin—and it was as good bowling as one could wish to see—was of no avail. Frank Sugg was among other men who had a trial with the ball. Two curious overs he had. On several occasions the ball went over the batsman's head and almost over that of Radcliffe, the wicket-keeper. The batsmen, both of them very tall, ducked slightly. One was reminded by these deliveries of an incident which occurred in 1865 which W. G. Grace has recorded. It will be seen that the late Mr. I. D. Walker figures in the story :—"My brother E. M. came in for a hot reception at a match played at the Oval on the 28th, 29th, 30th September. Playing for Eighteen Gentlemen of the Surrey Club against the United South of England he scored 63 and 56, and received his seventy-fifth presentation bat, it being the custom of the Surrey Committee at that time to give a bat for every score of 50 runs. Mr. I. D. Walker and he bowled unchanged in both innings, Mr. Walker's underhand lobs and E. M.'s fast round completely beating the United South batsmen. Jupp was most at home with them, and got set in the second innings. The problem is to get Jupp out, said I. D. to E. M. 'All right,' said E. M.'; 'I can do it with a lob'! Very shortly he gave him a lofty one, which fell right on to the top of the wickets, and a scene followed. Cries of 'Shame' and 'Unfair bowling' were shouted all over the ground, and a large number of the spectators advised Jupp not to go out. The match was stopped for the greater part of an hour, finally resulting in a win for the Eighteen by 155 runs." Sugg was not fortunate enough on Saturday to emulate the feat of E. M. Grace. With regard to the other matches of the week, the feature of the play has been the remarkable doings of Gloucestershire. A score of 504 against Warwickshire, with a win by ten wickets, was succeeded by a score of 505 against Somersetshire, who were defeated by an innings. These glorious triumphs bring Gloucester nearly back to the position the county occupied when the Graces were young men. Townsend made two centuries and Troup and Brown one each. Training by Grace clearly means a lot to the young player.

The county tennis fixture at Old Trafford between Lancashire and Yorkshire resulted in favour of the visitors by a somewhat unexpected margin. The home team was not fully representative, although L. E. Mason and N. Melland were the only possible absentees, but it was, nevertheless, a good one, and, on form, ought to have successfully accounted for the white rose representatives. The victory of E. D. Black over J. B. Thistlethwaite was not altogether a surprise, for although the latter has been playing in such capital form lately, the Yorkshire champion has been engaged for some weeks in tournament play of the first class, and in view of some of his recent performances is considered to be the best player in the North. He only lost four games to the Lancashire champion on Saturday. But E. Carey and J. A. Macfie, the two present leading singles players of Liverpool, should both have won their matches against C. W. Wade and E. Fletcher respectively. Messrs. A. Carey, H. King, and J. C. Bythell were the only Lancastrians to win their singles, and the doubles were entered upon with Yorkshire leading by five matches to three. The doubles were all good struggles, but the visitors asserted their superiority here also, only Coventry and Bythell being successful for the home team. The result in the doubles is less easy to explain when it is recollected that practically the same players were engaged in the county championship tie a few weeks ago, on which occasion Lancashire won with ease. The total result was a victory for Yorkshire by eight matches to four.

At the Queen's Club tournament for the London championships H. L. Doherty beat H. S. Mahony by three sets to love, and Miss Cooper had another close fight with Miss Austin, who only retired defeated on the last set, which Miss Cooper won at 8-6. At Leamington E. R. Allen beat J. P. Paret, the American, in the open singles with a loss of only two games, and took over the challenge cup from J. M. Boucher with equal ease. Miss Dyas won the ladies open event for the second year in succession, but was somewhat fortunate in doing so, as her opponent, Mrs. Pickering, had to retire (when leading 3 1 in the final set) owing to an accident.

The most important item of swimming last week, and indeed of the national championship, was that of the mile at Southport on Saturday afternoon. Never was so much interest evinced, and never was a result so much in doubt up to Saturday morning, and even to the time of the contestants entering the water. Once on the board Jarvis, the holder, was seen in the pink of condition, whilst Cavill has been seen looking "fitter," which might also be said of Derbyshire, for such an important race. At the word "go" all of the 16 competitors—out of a total entry of 18—plunged and rose to the surface together. Jarvis, at once forced the pace, followed by Cavill, Derbyshire, P. Lister, Wahle and Wilkinson. As the race proceeded the gap widened between the swimmers, and Jarvis at the end of the first quarter-mile was twenty-five yards in front of his nearest opponent, Lister. Cavil was hereabouts third, but gave up and retired. This let Derbyshire into third place, and in this order the contestants swam on until three-quarters had almost been covered, when Derbyshire retired. Wahle, of Vienna, then became third. Meanwhile Lister stuck to his task, and had reduced the lead held by Jarvis very considerably. Coming down for the last lap—220 yards—excitement ran very high, as Lister, owing to Jarvis steering an erratic course, got dangerously near to him, but Jarvis recovered himself, and went off at a rare pace. Young Lister stuck gamely to his work, but was unable to overtake Jarvis, who won by eight yards in the record time of 26 min 37 1-5sec. Lister's official time was given as ten seconds worse, but there is little doubt that his performance was equal to Tyer's record. Wahle arrived almost a minute and a half after Lister. The record stood at 26min 46½sec., and was made by Tyers at Walsall, on July 11, 1896.

The winner is undoubtedly the best amateur swimmer over a mile in the country, and Tyers in his best condition would have found in him an opponent most difficult to beat. Jarvis is altogether a different swimmer from what he was up to twelve months ago, and he never was previously able to get within three or four minutes of his present performance. Last year in the West India Dock, when he was successful for the first time and beat Tyers, Cavill, Derbyshire, Wepfer, the German champion, and a host of others, the Midlands champion's time was 32min. 28 1-2sec., or nearly six minutes worse than Saturday's performance. As far as he was concerned the issue was never in doubt, and but for his erratic steering at times he would have won much easier and placed a faster time on the books. P. Lister deserves the best praise that could be awarded to the pluckiest of swimmers. As compared to the manly, full-grown figure of Jarvis Lister is but a boy. He was the only one who could have caused Jarvis any uneasiness. He swam a fairly straight course, and after the first quarter reduced the distance between him and Jarvis to a dozen yards, at which it stood up to three hundred yards of the finish, when it was slightly reduced. As showing the remarkable progress swimming has made, out of the sixteen competitors who started thirteen finished the distance, and all comfortably inside the standard time, which is thirty-five minutes, the last man having nearly four minutes to the good. The performance of Billington, of Bacup, who came in eighth in 29min., 42sec., is worthy of notice. Of slight build, he will attain his thirteenth year in a fortnight's time. The prizes were afterwards presented by Mr. George Pragnell, of London (hon. secretary A.S.A.)

On great golfing occasions, such as the Balfour Cup Competition or the final for the Amateur Championship, there are considerable crowds of spectators, but golf is not, upon the whole, a spectator's game. In the South of England, too, Taylor and Braid seem to play a lot of matches and to draw people after them ; and when, nearer home, an enterprising club gets a few professionals together the novelty of the thing seems an attraction. But club golf—even pretty good club golf—seems to be nothing of a "draw." Perhaps people are lazy and like their entertainment to unfold itself before them. The attendance at theatrical performances might diminish if there were 18 acts and the spectators were peripatetic.

But if we don't usually go to watch our friends matches, and if women especially find little to amuse them in so unsocial a game, there seems to be a marked exception to the rule. Women will turn out with alacrity to witness the "mixed foursome." They will watch this kind of thing from start to finish, and even follow the fortunes of the bye—and they are quite right. It is the most interesting form of golf entertainment, because, except in the number of strokes, there is usually the least golf in it. Women are much fresher and more naive as spectators than men. They have the good sense to perceive that interest does not lie in the skill of the performance but in the humanity of the performers. In the mixed foursome, then, there are all manner of failures, of ups and downs of the most exciting or harrowing description. The combination of men and women—even of boys and girls—must give dramatic possibilities, mild though these may be sometimes. This is life ; the performance of the two scratch men, who, unnoticed, look back with scorn at the crowd that is not following them, is only exercise. The internal or domestic politics, too, of the mixed foursome are worth consideration. Anxious to show off, the man usually begins with some shocking foozles, and to keep on satisfactory terms with his partner until he has played these down or explained them away calls for high tactical gifts. Then his relations to his opponent's partner may become so interesting. Of course, he must remain perfectly loyal and attentive to his own partner, but it is possible, at the same time, to convey to his fair opponent a subtle sympathy, combined, if possible, with a measure of respectful admiration. After the match he must praise loudly the play of the ladies, and if necessary, rack his brains to recall some of their most effective shots, upon which he will dwell eulogistically. If he is on the losing side he must submit to be told by candid friends that he threw the match away with a shot which was from a lie, the impossibility of which was apparent to no one but himself. There are drawbacks to the mixed foursome but there are mitigations. Like everything worth doing, it has its risks. Its distractions are so many that one can hardly pay much attention to hitting the ball. As the most highly organised complex, and fascinating branch of the game, we may be sure that it has a great future.

Are we really to have sixpenny balls ? Mr. Hutchinson has tried them, and here, according to a contemporary, is his description :—"It flies equally well with gutta-percha. It would be better on the putting green, fly straighter in a side wind, and be less affected by heeling or putting. It never leaves its spherical shape, although after a number of rounds it will occasionally show where it has been tapped with a club. It costs half as much and lasts twice as long as a gutta-percha ball." I don't understand all this myself, but it seems to be praise. What seems more like business is the preliminary notice of "Maponite Limited," of which Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Mere Fergusson are Directors. Maponite is to be made into other things besides golf balls ! for example, into cricket balls, tobacco pouches, spring blocks for railway carriage buffers, and other luxuries. Maponite golf balls may be very well, and no one cares much what tobacco pouches are made from, but what manner of cricket balls are these ? We have the recommendation of J. H. Taylor, as well as of these two directors, for the golf ball ,but we should like to hear what Briggs and Mold have to say about the other.

Calms and light breezes prevailed in Belfast Lough on the opening day of the Royal Ulster Regatta, and the competing yachts, in consequence, had untrustworthy racing trials. Details :—

MATCH open to all yachts over 65 linear feet rating First prize, the County Down Cup, with £20 added ; second prize, £15, Course, from Bangor Bay three times round flag marks off Carrickfergus, Black-Head, and Groomsport, Yacht Racing Association, time allowance for a 50-mile course.

The Ailsa allowed Bona 10min. 9sec Bona finished winner at 6h. 57min. 10sec,

A fresh land breeze from the west-north-west was filling Belfast Lough on Saturday, and, being further favoured by fine weather, the Royal Ulster Club brought its regatta to a most successful conclusion. In the leading event Ailsa and Bona kept up an interesting race from start to finish. Ailsa steadily discounted Bona's time allowance, which she eventually cleared, and had sufficient in hand at the finish to win cleverly. The Bona established a record by her victory in the Queen's Cup match at Kingstown on Wednesday, the Duke of the Abruzzi's cutter now having won no fewer than three Royal trophies in one season' Ailsa held second place.

Linton defeated Michael in a 20 miles paced cycling race at Manhattan Beach on Saturday. The time was 35 min. 18 1-5 sec., breaking the world's record by 7 sec.

PRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARY POONA PANJRAPOL.

ON Friday evening at a large and influential meeting of the leading merchants, and gentry of Poona city and camp, in the Joshee Hall Mr. Pestonjee Limjeebhoy, Secretary Poona Panjrapol was presented, in acknowledgment of his valuable services to that Institution, during the last 25 years, with a Gold Medal, a diamond ring and a shawl. The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe presided. Among the gentlemen present were Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Padamjee, Diwan Bahadoor Kajee Shahabuddin, Prof. A. V. Kathavate, Khan Bahadoor J. M. Cursetjee, Dastoors Kaikubad, Messrs. Byramjee Padamjee, Pestonjee Messman, Dinshaw Merwan, Ravsahebs W. B. Kanitkar, M. K. Kumtekar, R. D. Nagarkar, V. R. Patwardham, Drs. Modi and Kolhapoorwalla, Shets Hareebhaee Dattaram, Vajeechand Keekachand, Bechar Manchand, Nanchand Moolchand, Umed Mayachand, Purshotam Dalsaram, Motichand Nyhalchand, Chagan Vakhatchand, Jayachand Manchand, Bhagwandas Sobharam, Ganpat Amolak, Chemilal Baldev, Kisan Premchand, Chagan Ishvar, Dullabbram Valiebhdas, Dayaram Tarachand, Hargovan Vithal, Gokuldas Narayandas, Sevakram Mansookram and others.

Shet Dayaram Tarachand welcomed the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe and other guests on behalf of the Mahajans and informing them the object of the meeting requested the President to commence the proceedings. Mr. Crowe said he was glad to learn that the Poona people had a humane society for preserving old and infirm animals and that they recognized the long and disinterested services of the secretary of the Institution. He also said that the Europeans of Poona and Kirkee have formed a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and that they have begun to recognize the importance and necessity of such a charity towards old and disabled animals once useful to them but afterwards unserviceable by age and other causes. He also remarked be was glad to see in the report of the Institution names of many of his friends who have been assisting the institution. He closed his remarks by expressing a hope that the Poona Panjrapol would thrive under the energetic secretary.

A short account of services rendered by Mr. Pestonjee to the Institution and Mahajans during the past 25 years was then read by Mr. G. V. Limay. This stated that Mr. Pestonjee gradually improved the state of the Panjrapol funds and purchased Promissory notes, Port-Trust Bonds, &c. from savings to such an amount that the interest accrued thereon yearly is sufficient to maintain about 300 animals. He erected stables and buildings for the comfort of animals at the Bhojapoor branch, sank two wells and also built three Dharmshallas. Some pasture-lands have been mortgaged by him. The account further described his services during the recent Plague, most prominent of which was the opening and managing the Gujarathi plague Hospital. Mr. Pestonjee was found most useful to the Gujaratees, Banias, and Borahs when searching, washing and other operations were carried out very rigorously. Mr. Pestonjee as chief volunteer invariably followed the plague rules and at the same time had the conveniences of the people regarding their religious and social customs well attended to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe then handed over the presents (a gold medal from Mahajans, a diamond ring from Messrs. Jayachand Manchand and Bhagwandas Sobharam and a shawl from several marchants) to Mr. Pestonjee wishing him long life to enjoy the honor done him that evening. Mr. Pestonjee in accepting the presents thanked the President and the Mahajans and said that he did only what he ought for the Panjrapol and for the people and it was very kind on the part of Mahajans to do him honor in the way they did. Mr. Pestonjee then requested the President to present Pandit G. Vanave chief volunteer No. 1 Division with a shawl and an embroidered dupeta for his able and strenuous assistance rendered by him during the epidemic. Mr. Vanave in receiving the presents from the hands of the President thanked him and Mr. Pestonjee.

Shet Lakhamichand of Raniwar Peths having thanked the President and the guests, the meeting was closed after distribution of flower-garlands, flowers, pan, goolab and attar.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world.
In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d, and upwards,

CRICKET.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE thirteenth cricket match between the Europeans of the Bombay Presidency and the Parsees commences this Monday at eleven o'clock when the sides will be as under :—

PRESIDENCY.—Messrs. Raikes (Captain), Jardine Greig, Douglas, Sinclair, Sprott, Newnham, Bard, Carnegy, and two others.

PARSEES.—Messrs. Gagrat (Captain), Mistry, Writer, Billimoria, Bapsola, D. D. Kanga, Dr. Mody, Guzdar, Mehta, Kharas, and Daruwalla.

The results of the previous matches, since the institution of the fixture by Lord Harris in 1892, were as follows :—

1892.—Bombay, Aug, Match abandoned owing to rain.
Poona, Sept, Parsees won by three wickets.
1893.—Bombay, Aug, Drawn.
Poona, Sept, Presidency won by an innings and 35 runs.
1894.—Bombay, Aug, Parsees won by 121 runs.
Poona, Sept, Presidency won by 87 runs.
1895.—Bombay, Aug, Presidency won by 9 wickets.
Poona, Sept, Parsees won by an innings and 10 runs.
1896.—Bombay, Aug, Presidency won by 10 wickets,
Poona, Sept, Presidency won by 2 wickets.
1897.—Bombay, Aug, Drawn.
Poona, Sept, Parsees won by 308 runs.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. THE POONA GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would some cricket authority come forward and explain how the Home team followed on in contradiction to the acknowledged rules (vide Marylebone Cricket Club Rule No 53 contained on page 221 of Lillywhite's Cricketers' annual of 1898.) The rule requires a deficit of 120 runs and not less as before.—Yours, &c.,

Gaumdevi, 8th August. B. K. PATHARE.

Our Sporting Correspondent in reply to the above says :—I think you will find that the follow on rule requires a deficit of 60 runs in a one day's match, 80 runs in a two days' match and 120 runs in a three days' match. Bombay vs. Poona was a two day's match hence "the follow on." I have'nt Lillywhite's at hand but so far as I remember the rule is as stated above.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL vs. THE THIRD ELEVEN OF THE MARINE BATTALION.

The Match between the St. Xavier's High School and the Third Eleven of the Marine Battalion, played on Thursday, the 4th instant on the "Cross Maidan," resulted in a victory for the former by 11 wickets and 66 runs. Dhargalkar, Cooper B., St. Anne Joseph, D'Mello F., and Rozario George scored 37, 27, 25, 14, and 11 runs respectively for the St. Xavier's. The Battalion Eleven put together 82 runs in the two innings ; Shaik Jamal, Manchu, and H. Mahomed contributing 10 each. The fielding and the bowling of the Xavierites was excellent.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL vs. GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Teams of the St. Xavier's and the Goculdas Tajpal High Schools played on Saturday, the 7th on the Explanade. The Xavierites winners of the toss went in to bat, and closed their first innings, with 77 runs; Stanislaus Gonsalves and Jamsetjee Warden scoring 27 and 17 respectively. In the second innings, the St. Xavier's Team scored 92 runs for 9 wickets. Jamsetjee Warden (not out) Ardesir Wadia, and Jehangir Ratnagar (not out) contributing 36, 12, and 9 runs respectively. The Goculdas Team closed their first innings with 26 runs, of which 11 were scored by Khote. As the time was up, they could not play the second innings. The fielding of both Teams was good. Dhargalker and Ratnagar, the bowlers for the St. Xavier's did their work very creditably.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. NOBLE C. C.

An interesting cricket match was played between the above teams which ended in a win for the Brights by two wickets and 12 runs after an exciting finish. The Nobles went in first and scored 70, None of the batsmen, save Watcha, could make any stand against the excellent bowling of Kakobad Mistry and Maneck Doctor. Watcha played a magnificent game and scored twenty-five. The Brights went in and scored 82 for eight wickets Spencer (Junior), Coachman, and B. Doctor played well and contributed, 18, 16, and 10 respectively. At one time it seemed certain that the match would end in a draw. The bowlers were dead on the wickets and there were only fifteen minutes to time and as many runs were required to win the match. Junior Spencer, and Reporter played a dashing game and scored the required number of runs and more amids—tremendous applause.

ESPLANADE C. C. vs. BANDORA PHOENIX C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade ground, the former winning by 7 wickets and 96 runs, the following is the score :—

BANDORA PHOENIX C. C.

F Mehta, b D Driver	0
J Barucha. b D Driver	0
Dadina, b D Driver	0
Tata, b Langrana	10
Aria, b Langrana	0
Colah, c F Doctor, b D Driver	0
Patel, c F Vakharia, b D Driver	3
Bengali, b M Driver	6
Batliwalla Shapur, not out	4
D Talcherkar, b Langrana	0
Batliwala Sorab, b M Driver	3
Extras	13
Total	39

ESPLANADE C. C.

F Vakharia, not out	29
A Karanjia, c Barucha, b Tata	14
N Langrana, b Tata	43
F Shroff, b Aria	1
M Driver, not out	29
J Pagdiwalla A Modi D Driver A Kooka F Doctor A Mistri	To bat.
Extras	20
Total	136

THE FLORIST C. CLUB vs. PARSEE VICTORIA C. CLUB.

The Match of the Florists with the Victorians resulted in a narrow victory for the latter. The Florist winning the toss, made in all 73 runs, through the joint scoring of Sanzgiri V. Shantarm and Maclean who together compiled more than half, the former's share being 16 and the latter's 29 not out. The Victorians at first made a very poor show, 8 wickets having fallen for only 57 runs of which 53 were scored by Balsara (cricket coach G. T. School) whose exhibition with the bat was, under such circumstances, very creditable; and the match would have eventually ended in a draw, but the Captain of the Florist thinking that he would be able to dispose of the last two remaining batsmen before they could make 15 runs to win by the extension of time, to his surprise found that they were not only able to make the required runs to defeat them but had one wicket to spare. The absence of Kerawala was very much felt by the Florists who with his assistance in bowling might have brought the game to different issue. The following are the Scores :—

THE FLORIST CRICKET CLUB.

Mistry, b Balsara	4
Nagpore, c and b Mistry	0
Natha, b Mistry	2
V Shantaram, b Balsara	16
Maclean, not out	29
Samuel, l b w Daruwala	1
F Dubash, run out	0
Benjamin, b Mistry	0
Pochkhana, b Balsara	5
Dumri, b Mistry	3
Commissariat, b Daruwala	2
Extras	11
Total	73

THE PARSEE VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

Udwadia, l b w Samuel	0
Moola, c Pochkhana, b Samuel	0
Balsara, st Maclean, b Natha	53
Mistri, b Samuel	0
Gorimar, b Samuel	0
Guard, l-b-w Mistry	2
Daruwala, b Samuel	0
Udwadia, not out	9
Vacha, b Natha	1
Dadachanji, not out	8
Dubash B, to bat	0
Extra	1
Total	74

ORDERS regarding the issue of he India medal of 1895, and clasps for the recent frontier operations appear in Saturday's "Gazette." The clasps for Tirah is, as we recently stated would be the case, to be confined to troops forming part of the expeditionary force which proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between October 2nd and January 31st. The Kurram and Peshawar columns are included in this list. Four clasps are given as in the original War Office, Army Order : namely Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand, Samana and Tirah. No separate clasp is given for the Buner expedition, the troops engaged in which receive the Punjab frontier clasp.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO RAILWAY DELIVERIES.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge)

GANESH RAMCHUNDER KARKI VS G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant Company, the sum of Rs. 324, being the value of a parcel and goods consignment, entrusted by the plaintiff to the Railway Company in Bombay for carriage to Birur, a station on the Southern Maratha Railway line and to be delivered to one Kharedi Subhana and which the defendant company had wrongly delivered to Kharedi's son. The plaintiff further stated that the defendant had thereby committed breach of its contract with him. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Hubbard of the Railway Company represented the defendants.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant Company that the Railway Company were justified in delivering the goods to the son of Kharedi Subhana, as he produced the railway receipt for the same.

The Fourth Judge in disposing of the suit observed that one of the terms of the contract, on which the defendants accepted the goods for carrage, was contained in Rule 3 on the back on the railway receipt which provided that if the consignee did not himself attend to take delivery, he must endorse on the receipt and request delivery to the person to whom he wished it made and as a railway receipt was not an insrument of title and as the receipt was not endorsed in favour of the son to whom the goods were delivered he held there was a misdelivery and passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and certified Rs, 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

Against this decision Mr. Bayley of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., on behalf of the Railway Company moved the Full Court and obtained a rule nisi on three grounds, viz that the defendants were entitled to deliver the goods to the persons producing the receipt, that the plaintiff had not proved that he had any right to the goods ; and that no claim was made within six months as required by section 77 of the Indian Railway Act.

When the rule came for argument before the Full Bench, Mr. Suntoke, in showing the cause contended that section. 77 of the railway Act required that a claim for compensation should be made within six months from the date of delivery only in case of loss destruction or deterioration of the goods. That this was not a case of loss, because though in a sense it might be said that the plaintiff lost the goods which would not have been lost, but for the misdelivery and were capable of being traced in the hands of the person to whom they had been wrongly delivered. The pleader further contended that his client in the present suit sought to recover damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants breach of of the contract for carriage. At any rate the plaintiffs letter of the 19th May 1896 in which he asked the defendants to send back the goods to Bombay, was a claim for compensation, for whatever would put the plaintiff in his original position, would be a compensation.

The Chief Judge in delivering the decision of the Court held that "loss" meant either permanent or temporary loss and included a case of misdelivery, such as this case was and that section 77 could not be said to lay down a harsh rule, for there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from making a claim for compensation within six months in spite of the defendant Company's letters promising from time to time to make further enquiries into the matter. The Court reversed the order of the 4th Judge and dismissed the suit with professional costs of Rs. 30 of the defendants' solicitor.

SPAIN AND PEACE.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL CHINCHILLA.

THE *Morning Post's* Madrid correspondent on July 17 asked,—"Is Spanish public opinion in favour of Peace or of War. Such "said he" is the question which every one in Madrid is asking, and to which nobody can give a satisfactory reply. Great reserve is maintained in official Political circles, as well as by Members of the Diplomatic Corps. The official discretion is due to extraordinary indecision, and that of the Diplomatic Body to lack of definite information However, one of the best known and most popular Generals, who occupies a leading situation in the Military Government, and whose name is mentioned as probable Minister of War in the coming new Ministry—I refer to General Chinchilla, Military Governor of Madrid—has given me his personal views on the situation and on the feeling in the Army.

"We are treading a Via Dolorosa, declared the General, from which we can only escape by facing considerable dangers. No matter what we do, there is no certainty that complications will not arise. Should peace be signed, malcontents will affirm that the conditions are not honourable, and will take advantage of the opportunity to stir up, if not a Revolution, at least demonstrations of which it is impossible at present to foresee either the extent or the result. Rising might become very serious, owing to the introduction of political questions, and the probable union under one flag of Carlists, Republicans, and Socialists against the present regime."

"On the other hand, if hostilities with the United States are continued, the Americans will carry out their project of bombarding the Spanish coast. It is possible that in less than a fortnight their Fleet may appear before Cadiz. Certainly we have prepared for such a visitation, but we can only prevent the Americans landing in Spain, whereas the shelling of our ports would be a terrilbe disaster."

"It has been said that Europe would oppose the bombardment of Spanish coast, I suggested."

"A great deal is said, but nothing after all is ever done," replied General Chinchilla. "We are in our present painful situation precisely, because, when the War began, we believed every rumour set afloat. Spain must reckon on nobody, because nobody is disposed to come to her help. I am thoroughly convinced that Europe would not stir, though the Americans were to land in Spain and march as conquerors through the streets of Madric"

"Are you not taking too pessimistic a view of matters, General ?" I asked."

"Decidedly not, Senor," was the reply. "I judge them impartially, as a man acquainted with the workings of the human mind, and knowing that the misfortunes of one person are frequently the cause of the prosperity of another. I do not even consider ordinary selfishness and questions of interest. which undoubtedly exist. No, I am not unreasonably pessimistic. My sight is clear, and in a few weeks you will see that I was perfectly correct in reasoning as I do to-day."

"What then do you think is going to happen ?" was the obvious question.

"I believe," said General Chinchilla, that the Peace negotiations are far advanced, but that they are not proceeding smoothly. The United States conditions are inacceptable, so much so, in fact, that a successful conclusion seems to me to be far off unless the intermediary Powers succeed in overcoming the difficulties.

"Which are the intermediary Powers ?"

"I understand, but I do not affirm that it is so, that Great Britain is, in an unofficial way, representing the United States—behind the scenes as it were—and that Austria is acting similarly for Spain."

"But you said a moment ago that Spain could count on no friendships, and now you mention two great Powers who are trying to bring about an arrangement.

"That does not affect my opinion. Britain hopes to be rewarded by a bite out of the cake, such as the creation of a port at Tarifa or an extension of territory at Gibraltar. Britain does nothing for nothing. As to Austria that Power has consented to defend our interests owing to the relationship between our Queen Regent and the Emperor Francis Joseph II. Again, I repeat that these intermediaries are acting unofficially, are in no way bound, and may withdraw at any moment. Now do you understand why I said that Spain could reckon on nobody's help ?"

"Is it true," I asked, "that the Army is firmly opposed to Peace ?"

"No, it is not true. The Army would be against the conclusion of a humiliating peace, because it does not consider itself vanquished by the destruction of Cervera's Squadron ; but it would not be hostile to peace if the terms were honourable. Moreover, opinion in the barracks is very much divided. The young officers, of course, are partisans of war "a'l outrance," which fact is altogether to their credit. They possess the ardour and dash of their enviable age and, without reflection, allow themselves to be carried away by their admirable patriotic enthusiasm. Their older comrades, who do reflect and consider the situation in all its aspects, are, however, naturally less hot-headed, They know the difficulties, study them, and thereafter are more circumspect."

"And the men ?"

"Are well disciplined and say nothing, They await orders, ready to obey blindly whether they are told to go to Cuba, to the Philippines, or to the coasts of the Peninsula. They take both the evil days and the good with superb stoicism, never recriminating, never complaining. The Spanish soldiers are the honour of the country."

"To return to the question of peace. Nothing then has yet been decided ?"

"I tell you the negotiations are going on very laboriously. "Will they succeed ?" "I hope so without however being over-confident. There is another black-spot on the horizon—the possible refusal by the Cortes to ratify the terms of the Treaty as agreed to by the Government. Then the embroglio would be indeed complete !."

"Do you know if it is true that the Ministry has handed its resignation to the Queen."

"You are well-informed," was the reply. "Probably within a few days, if the Peace negotiations are not successful, the resignation of Senor Sagasta will be officially announced. In that case a new Cabinet is ready. Its principal Members would be the Duke of Almodovar and Senores Navarro Rodrigo, Montero Rios, and Gamazo. Marshal Martinez Campos would be appointed Captain-General of Madrid. The new Cabinet would be Liberal, and would be a Government of Liquidation."

"Altogether the future appears to you to be somewhat obscure !"

"The clouds over our unfortunate country," replied General Chinchilla, "are dense and terrible. The question is when and how the storm is going to break."

CRICKET QUESTIONS.

I.—THE M.C.C. AND REFORMS.

MR. F. E. LACEY INTERVIEWED.

THERE is a feeling abroad amongst cricketers that there are two or three little matters in connection with the game which want over-hauling and in this connection a Press representative has just had an interview with Mr. F. E. Lacey, the M.C.C, Secretary.

"You are probably aware," said Mr. Lacey at the outset, "that we are now being appealed to by all the first-class counties with a view to the M. C. C. arranging the visits of the Australians in the future, and their representatives meet here on July 19 to discuss the question."

[The result of this Conference is given on another page.]

"We are also being appealed to by the counties, both first and second class, with a view of forming a committee to make certain alterations in the law of county qualifications. The first thing that will be done probably will be that the counties will send representatives to a meeting, and the whole question, which is a somewhat difficult one, will be thoroughly thrashed out."

Mr. Lacey's attention was called to the umpiring and no-balling questions, and it was suggested that the present system, by which one umpire would no-ball a man for throwing whilst another would let him off scot free was hardly satisfactory to a large body of the cricketing public. Phillips's no-balling of C. B. Fry very recently was quoted as an instance, and it was pointed out that the same umpire had no-balled Jones the Australian, during Stoddart's recent tour, when no other umpire had had the courage to do so, though almost everyone had their suspicions as to the nature of the bowling.

The Secretary admitted that the question was one of deep importance and at the same time one of great difficulty. He imparted an interesting item of information to the effect that the M,C C. are now, in conjunction with the counties, actually trying to improve the umpiring system, and he has every belief that they will be successful.

"The whole matter of umpiring," Mr. Lacey continued "is a hard one to tackle. You want a rather exceptional type of man for an umpire. He must have a very mature judgment, a very cool head and he must be able to make up his mind and judge on the facts of a case with the greatest promptitude. There are more cases which arise which are questions of fact than questions of law.

"You have mentioned Phillips. It is notorious that he has the courage of his opinions. I should think there is no fairer-minded umpire in the country at the present time than he is. No umpire has a deeper knowledge of the laws of cricket and the possibilities which may arise out of those laws than Sam Phillips has ; but in some respects he is in a difficult position. When he is umpiring over here he is often referred to as 'the Australian umpire,' and in the same way, when he is umpiring in Australia, he is called the English umpire. It is very unjust and very unfair."

"Now there is this serious question of throwing. In order to deliver a particular kind of ball you want a particular kind of "whip" with the wrist. The better the bowler, the more skilful he is in this respect. It is the same sort of movement as the lash of a whip when you make it crack. They all try to deliver this sort of ball because it deceives the batsman when it comes off the pitch. If it is a slow ball in the air and it comes fast off the pitch, it is what the bowler wants, and it deceives. It is in trying to do all this sort of thing that the throwing is brought about."

"Isn't it rather hard on a bowler that he should be allowed to bowl in his own way at all times except when he drops across a particular umpire, who no-balls him straight away ?"

"And isn't it very hard," Mr. Lacey rejoined, "on the man who could throw a palpable noball and nothing else that the other one should be allowed to throw them at all times except when that particular umpire stops him ? A thrower might be able to get a tremendous pace on, and might study his action so that it looked just like bowling, and would pass, You can have a bowler who has never attempted to bowl properly, and who has always thrown, and been allowed to do so, simply because his action is something like bowling. That is hard on the fair bowler."

Should the M.C.C. decide to go into this vexed question, the result will be awaited with much interest.

II—STYLE AND TONE IN CRICKET.

A TALK WITH MR. C. W. ALCOCK.

As an old Harrovian and as Secretary for the past twenty-six years of the Surrey County Cricked Club, and consequently the ruler of the farfamed Oval, Mr. C. W. Alcock is naturally one of the first authorities on cricket in the land. I found him seated (writes another representative) in his temporary offices—for the magnificent buildings which will dominate the great South London cricket ground are not yet finished—surrounded by many curious relics and pictures of a past cricketing day. A quaint engraving depicted a match at Lord's, wherein the players all wore top hats, in 1822. Above this picture hung a photograph of the Melbourne Club English team in Australia in 1887. Close by was a document in very crabbed old English, which purported to contain "the earliest known mention of the game of cricket, in the Records of the Borough of Guildford, A. D. 1893." In a far corner of the room hung a portrait of old Charles Absolon, born in 1817, and who played in a match last year, and who may actually play this season ! "Ape's" caricatures of Alfred Lyttleton and Bonner, drawn fifteen years ago, stood vividly out from the motley collection, as did the portrait of old "Bob Grimston," who with Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane and Lord Bessborough, was known and loved by generations of cricketing Harrovians. Then there was a very interesting picture of the match played in 1837 at the Jubilee of the M.C.C. Below this, and in striking contrast, was a quaint table of the "Laws of the Noble Game of Cricket as established at the Star and Garter, Pall-mall, by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen in 1785." Two cricket balls bound in silver recalled, the one the victory of the Surrey County Cricket Club over Yorkshire after fifteen annual defeats, the other a match in which 650 runs had been scored in the year 1883. A photo of the Parsee eleven of 1886 was particularly interesting to one who has frequently watched their games in far off Bombay.

"And you think that cricket and the love of it is really on the increase ?" I somewhat unnecessarily asked of the energetic Secretary. There is no doubt about it, my dear fellow," was Mr. Alcock's cheery response. "Forty years ago, in 1858, the year of the Indian Mutiny, our Club played five matches ; we are booked for twenty-eight this year. I have been here for the past twenty-six years, and so I am able to judge somewhat by the crowds we get at the Oval nowadays compared with what we saw when I first came here, and when we considered a crowd of 3,000 as a record ; now we are disappointed if we don't get 15,000, and I have seen 32,000 here on a Bank Holiday. We never saw a crowd of 10,000 at the Oval till the Australian match in 1878."

"And do you consider that appreciation and knowledge of the game have correspondingly increased ?"—"Certainly. The crowd of to-day displays far more interest in a match and a much greater knowledge of the science of the game. A crowd is far more critical than it used to be. The slow batsman who doesn't make use of his opportunities and get runs is no good whatever so far as his powers of 'draw' are concerned. Indeed, one celebrated county team a few years ago would clear the ground in no time ; they were so slow in their batting. To watch a man 'block' all day is very stupid, What has made our Club—the Surrey—so popular is that most of the men are quick scorers, from the batting point of view. I don't mean that they score by mere haphazard slogging, but one who plays scientifically and yet realises that he must give the ball as much 'snuff' as he can while he's at the wicket."

"Yes," I replied, "that's all very well," my mind going back to long dead summer days when Charlie Buller and poor Charlie Parr used to delight the "smart" lovers of cricket with their exquisitely dainty play at Lords ; "but doesn't the criketing crowd of to-day appreciate 'style' as thoroughly as they used to do ?"—"To a certain extent, yes," was the reply, "but he is the popular bat who can make the quickest and biggest score. Style isn't so much thought of as it used to be ; that is, style qua style, For instance, look at 'W.G.' and W. W. Read, how to-day they will 'pull' a ball in a manner which would have horrified the cricketing purists in the days of which you speak. Nowadays it is considered a very useful stroke, although no one would pretend that it was 'stylish,' in the sense in which you mean. After all, the object of a batsman is to make as many runs as he can, and for the life of me I don't see why he should allow himself to be hampered by 'style' in the making of them."

"And what have you to say as to the actual playing of cricket by the people themselves ?"—"Emphatically, play generally is greatly improved. The number of people who play has vastly increased, and so ta'ent is much more widely dispersed than it used to be. The tone of cricket, too, is altogether much higher, and the average 'professional' is, as a rule, a very fine type of man. No," went on Mr. Alcock, in reply to a remark I made, "I don't think the average working man will ever do much at cricket. Village cricket is neither increasing nor improving. Many suburban clubs which used to be good are falling to pieces, why I cannot say. The mechanic and artisan doesn't seem to care for cricket much, here in the south at all events. In the north I think they are far more keenly interested in it. But I think the tendency of the London Playing Fields will do a great work for cricket. These poor fellows get no chance of learning the game. And after all cricket is greatly a matter of education. You must be brought up to it. That is why the clergy of the Church of England, brought up at a good public school, are far better cricketers than the average Dissenting minister, who really knows or cares very little about the game at all. Curiously enough Roman Catholic priests are often admirable players, but probably for the same reason that Anglicans are so. And yet you will see vast crowds of artisans and mechanics flocking to the big matches here, only they prefer looking on to playing themselves. I fancy Military cricket is, as a rule, extremely good, but then soldiers of all classes have so much opportunity for it. Wynyard, Barton, Prince Christian Victor, Captain Poore—all these men are admirable, and look what Renny-Tailyour used to be a few years ago.—*Daily News.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Col D O'C Raye, M D, I M S Bengal, Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs, under Article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, for eight months, with effect from the 10th Aug 1898.

The services of Surgn Major E F H Dobson, M B, I M S Bengal, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept

The services of Surgn Lieut H J Waltson, M B, F R C S, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 5th July

The services of Surgn Capt A G Hendley, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Mily Dept

The services of Lt, H E Browne, 12th Bo Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay

The services of Bgde Surgn Lieut Col C Little, M D, I M S, Madras, are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 7th June 1898

With reference to the Notification in this Dept, No. 542, dated the 5th May 1898, Surgn Lieut Col C I Swaine, M D, I M S, Madras, is confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 7th June.

The services of the Rev W L P Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal, Lucknow, Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment with the Khyber Brigade

The services of the Rev J Heron, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of Military Dept

The Rev H J Long, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th May 1898

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J M Wright as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr G Gordon

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Lieut-Col M E H O Welch, I S C, to be an Asst Adt- Genl on the establishment, vice Major J W Currie, who has vacated, dated 22nd July 1898

Major A J W Allen, 1st Battn, East Kent Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st class, in the Punjab Command, vice Major C T Becker, who has vacated dated 4th July 1898

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, CGB, KCSI, Commanding the Forces, Punjab—Major H D Fanshawe, 19th Hussars, to be Asst Mily Secy and Aide de Camp, dated 7th April

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt W F M I Fraser, I S C, wing commander, 18th Regt of Bengal Infy, has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1898, subject to H Ms approval,

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Major Genl C Strahan, Royal (late Bengal) Engrs, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th June 1898, vice Genl A Fraser, C B, deceased

RETIREMENTS,

Dep'y Comy Hony Capt F Waller, Ordnance Dept is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1898, subject to H M,s approval

Depy Com Hon Cap J Cody, Commissariat Transport Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H. M's approval

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut H C Roe to be Lieut vice T M English, promoted, Second-Lieut E W Deane to be Lieut, vice F W English, promoted . Second-Lieut F J Parrott to be Lieut, vice Jefferies, transferred to the supernumerary list, Second-Lieut B H Hewitt to be Lieut vice Devlin, transferred to the supernumerary list, and Second-Lieut R H Vincent to be Lieut vice Frenaux, transferred to the supernumerary list

Nilgiri Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut W L Edmiston to be Capt vice Buchanan, resigned, and Lieut J J Clarke, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th June 1898

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E W Walton, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railway, and Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for railways, Burma with the rank of Offg Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr G V Martyn on privilege leave, or until further orders

Mr J W B Loughran, passed Student, Engr Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, having satisfactorily completed his course of practical training, is appointed to the Provincial Service, of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dept, as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th June 1898, and posted to the Punjab

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion in the Superintending Engineer Class, with effect from the 5th March 1898 :—W A Inglis, Superintending Engineers, 3rd Class and 2nd Class.

P- D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	250	...	650
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	750	700	..	1,450
Total for 3 weeks	1,150	900	..	2 050
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	117	1	448
Per mile of Ry do.	19	7	..	26
Total to corresponding date do.	1,153	562	5	1,720

Increase for the week ....Rs. 152
Ditto to date .... „ 330

MR R. R. WALLER of Messrs, Barry and Co. Calcutta, who died on Thursday night, met his death under painful circumstances. He was a somnambulist and on Sunday night (it is believed) he walked down a stone staircase leading to the compound when he stumbled and fell into an open drain, dislocating his shoulder and severely injuring his head. He lay there until early next morning when medical assistance was obtained, but the exposure induced a chill which brought on pneumonia to which he succumbed. His funeral was largely attended last evening, The deceased was well known in Calcutta commercial circles, especially in connection with the development of the Assam tea industry, also in connection with exploration of the coalfields in Sylhet.

PAGO-PAGO OR PANGO-PANGO, is a fine landlocked harbour, the best in the Samoa group. It was purchased for the United States twenty years ago for use as a coaling station ; but in 1889 when Germany, Britain and the United States assumed a joint protectorate over Samoa, all three powers cancelled all previous treaties, and the United States thus lost any sovereign right they may have possessed. It was arranged, however, that each might reserve a harbour for the use of its warships, and the Americans then chose Pago-pago, while the Germans selected another harbour : Britain up to now taking no action. The agreement was vague and it is not certain that it conveys sovereign rights, though the Americans have secured land for batteries to protect Pago-pago. But the triple protectorate of Samoa has been a complete failure, and for years Germany has been intriguing to get entire possession. She has indeed ousted American interests pretty completely, and there are not more than fifty of that nationality in the island. But both parties in Congress are determined that Germany shall not be allowed to annex the group, and the British who outnumber the Germans by over three to one, are equally of the same mind. Indeed the Imperial authorities dare not yield on the point for fear of the outburst that would follow in the Australian colonies. The report that the United States mean to form a strong naval base at Pago-pago will cause great dissatisfaction in Berlin, but as they are well within their rights the Emperor William must make the best of it.

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE GENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE details of the Russian ship-building programme are not definitely known, but the scheme is extensive, and within the period 1893—1903, which is to be covered by the expenditure of a sum of £16,000,000, in addition to the ordinary estimates, it is said that seventy-six various vessels will have been laid down or completed. Lord Charles Beresford, from what is believed to be a trustworthy though indirect source, has learned that this number will be composed of eight battleships, six first-class and ten second-class cruisers, one mining vessel, one torpedo transport, twenty destroyers, and thirty torpedo-boats. The "Novoe Vremya" states that the new coast defence vessels will be of the 'Admiral Apraxine' type

M. Lockroy has arrived at the French Ministry of Marine with the idea of expending £6,400,000 on the re-fitting and repairing of old ships, the building of new ones, and the development of coaling stations. Whether he will gain his wishes is uncertain, but he may be depended upon to upset the plans of Admiral Besnard, just as the Admiral upset all those which M. Lockroy himself, during his last tenure of office, had laid down. In such circumstances, the true interests of the French Navy can scarcely prosper. Commandant Vignot greets the new Minister in the Marine Francaise with what he calls a shout of triumph. The triumph is really in the fact that a Service Minister has been overthrown. Every Naval Minister, for some reason not well explained, must, in the view of this writer, be a failure, but it is curious that the protagonist of the "jeune ecole" was a flag officer, Admiral Aube. That, says M, Vignot, was because the admiral towered intellectually much above his colleagues and opponents, Admiral Besnard's fault, we learn, was in obstinately refusing to regard war with England as possible at the very moment when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was elaborating the alliance with Russia. If the commandant has his way, M. Lockroy's Ministry will be one of experiments. He will institute an exhaustive series of trials with various kinds of shells and high explosives to discover the conditions of their efficacy, and he will demand a decision from expert admirals, afloat and others, as to whether for coast defence, attack on the enemy's coasts, and the "guerre au large," six battleships of 15,000 tens and twent-one knots are worth more than twelve of 8,000 tons, these last protected by 6 in. plating, instead of 13 1-2in. of steel. Then the Minister must recur to his plan of separating the department of the fleet constructed from that of the fleet in hand, he must improve promotion, undertake besides a great many things in which his predecessor has failed. Truly, if gratuitous advice be listened to M. Lockroy's time will be well filled.

A recent French parliamentary paper shows that at the end of last year there were in hand sixty-nine vessels: seven battleships, eight armoured cruisers, nine protected cruisers, one despatch vessel, ten torpedo gunboats and one other gunboat, one sea-going torpedo boat and thirty others, one submarine boat, and a transport despatch vessel, the Vancluse, which can scarcely be said to be in hand, since work upon her was long since suspended. To these vessels must be added the vessels provided for under the votes of 1898, being one battleship of 12,000 tons, three armour cruisers five sea-going torpedo boats, and six first-class boats—fifteen in all—as well as a 600-ton gunboat, building at Rochefort, and six torpedo vedette boats to be embarked, which did not appear in the estimates. The number of vessels, therefore, of which the construction will be commenced, continued, or completed in 1898 is ninety-one with an aggregate displacement of about 242,476 tons. A contract has been signed with a salvage company for the floating of the torpedo boat Arial, which was sunk in a collision on the northern side of the Ile Vierge. A sum of 75,000f. will be paid to the engineers if the operation be successful.

According to the "Cologne Gazette," the new Reichstag will be invited to vote estimates for the institution of three Army telegraph battalions. It has been found that military telegraphy has increased to such an extent that this branch of service in the field can no longer be entrusted, as a subordinate part of their duties, to the engineer battalions of the Army. The new corps of telegraphists will have for its cadre the 5th Company of the "pioneer" or engineer battalion of the Guards, who have for the last two years undergone instruction at the Military School of Telegraphy.

The French War Office has achieved a triumph through the Radical Ministry, of which M. Brisson is the head. The Dreyfus documents produced by M. Cavaignac in the Chamber have proved nothing, but they served their purpose, and the Ministry got a practically unanimous vote carried by acclamation. The War Minister's speech is, moreover, to be placarded throughout France. The vote seems to preclude the possibility of further inquiry into the guilt or innocence of the condemned officer.

Once more the Paris papers are filled with details of arrests, domiciliary visits, rumours, and recriminations of every sort, proving that, whatever else M. Cavaignac's declaration may have done, it certainly has not "buried the affair." Between the advocates of revision and the defenders of the "chose jugee" it is evidently more than ever war to the knife. Meanwhile M. Cavaignac has decided to prosecute MM. Picquart and Leblois, and Major Esterhazy has been arrested.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in relation to the publication of the Rang and Quartierliste of the Prussian Army for the year 1898, draws attention to the large proportion of officers belonging to the nobility in the Army, and particularly on the staff. It is a matter which is periodicaly brought before public notice, especially by the Socialist organs. The staff numbers 131 officers of aristocratic origin to fifty-seven of lower social rank, while among the regimental officers the proportion is about two-thirds. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Curiassiers, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 12th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Dragoons, the 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th Hussars, the 5th and 13th Uhlans, and the 3rd Batn. of Chasseurs have not a single officer who is not of noble birth. Quite exceptionally there are a few officers of the middle classes in the regiments of the Guard. The proportion of aristocratic officers is less in many of the infantry regiments. The annual from which these particulars are taken records the creation of the Feldzeugs-meisterei or Department of the Material at the Ministry of War. The Feldzeugsmeister is Lieut.-General Horn, of the artillery, who has supervision of the inspectorates of arms and artillery material, of the central bureau with the committee of experiments attached to it, of the technical establishments of the infantry, with the arms and ammunition factories, and of the like establishments of artillery, with the gun and powder factories and laboratories, as well as of depots of artillery and military train. The inspecting and directing officers of all these important sub-departments and technical establishments report to the Feldzeugsmeister.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts presented the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes to the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, on Wednesday, and in the course of a brief address, he said they might depend upon it that the Army was the profession to which every one of them should aspire. Soldiers were well-cared for now-a-days, and a steady well-educated man, who paid attention to his duties, could serve his time with comparative ease and comfort. At the end of twenty-one years, he could retire with a good pension, and if he was a thrifty man with a handsome sum in the savings bank. On reversion to civil life, the soldier who left the Army with a good character, and was prepared to work, was certain of getting suitable employment. He had not the slightest hesitation in strongly advising every one of the boys who could pass the medical test to become a soldier. We fully endorse his Lordship's opinion. There is no calling in life which should present better prospects to a well-conducted youth than the Army, and it is a pity that this is not more generally recognised.

Two important questions were put by Captain Norton, M.P., to the Secretary of State for India the other day in the House of Commons, and elicited answers of a very unsatisfactory kind. Strange to say the questions and answers were not reported by any daily paper. In the first instance, Captain Norton asked whether there is at present employed at Simla a statistical officer who has held his appointment for fifteen years, or close on that period; and if so whether in the interests of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, and also with a view of the latest and most enlarged experience being obtained and utilised, he (the Secretary of State for India) will consider the advisability of placing some limit on the duration of the appointment of a statistical officer as is in force with other staff appointments at Army head-quarters, the tenure of which is limited to five years, except under special circumstances." To this Lord George Hamilton replied: "The Medical Statistical Officer to the Government of India has held this appointment for nearly twelve years. There is no limit to the tenure, and in the absence of any proposals from the Government of India, I see no reason to disturb the present arrangement." Now, we have no hesitation in saying that a limit should be placed on the tenure of such an appointment, and that it would at once be ruled by the same conditions as apply to other staff employment. This is necessary in the best interests of the public service.

The second question by Captain Norton is closely associated with a comment we made on the same subject on the 2nd inst. It was "to ask whether in future the same rule which exists, to the effect that when officers are ten years in 'quasicivil' appointments they will be directed to revert to military duty or be posted permanently to the civil branch, will be made applicable to officers of the Indian Medical Service." To this Lord George Hamilton replied: "There is no present intention of applying to officers of the Indian Medical Service the rules under which military officers permanently appointed to civil employment, are, after ten years' absence from military duty, placed on the supernumerary list." All that can be said is, that a system which permits of an Indian Medical Service officer retaining for fifteen or twenty years a civil appointment, and being put from it to military duty, is manifestly monstrous, and cannot be defended on any grounds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Augsbury, 3,200 tons, Captain R Vierk will sail to-day for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr M E Cobst as a passenger.

THE s s North Sands, 2,253 tons, Captain A S Hughson, will sail to-day for Havre and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Barque Golden Fleece, 499 tons, Captain N. Way, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr L W Eddie and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons Captain J W Livingstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (6th August) with a general cargo and Mr D Dinshaw and 31 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 Tons, Captain S Boon arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Delago a Bay (6th July), with a general cargo and Mr. C F S de Ferga, Mr. K Dorabjee, and Mr. J Waddell, ascabin, and 58 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Show, 2,177 Tons Captain A Gladstone, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool (9th July) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co. During the voyage she experienced from Aden to Bombay strong Monsoon and high sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O Company s. s. Ballaarat 2,860 tons, Captain C L H Field, arrived in harbour on Sunday night from China via Colombo, with Her Majestys China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Mr and Mrs McLauglin, Mr M S Sassoon, Surgeon-Captain Martin, Lieutenant Sedgevick, Lieutenant Holland Mr Jamalbhoy Sharif, Mrs Isilbai and infant, Mr Eadie Lieutenant Sexton, and three deck. During the voyage she spoke the ship Osborne, on July 27th at 3° 8 N and 105° 27 E.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Clan Shaw	2177	Gladstone			F M & Co
F	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	9-8	Bombay Co
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
N	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	11-8	M M & Co
P	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
P	Bq G Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	8-8	H S Sidick

30 Tons Crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Vulcan	2211	Naile	Karachi	10-8	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553		Do
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	13-8	W & A G & Co
3	D Baldino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-8	D Baldooino
4	Bormida	1499	Barabino	China	14-8	F Baldovino
7	Augsburg	3200	Vierk	Marseilles	8-8	K N & Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Bellen	Trieste	10-8	A L S N Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Camaon	Karachi	9-8	K N & Co
12	Shannon	2380	Cola	London	13-8	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	9-8	M M & Co
16	Bengal	3560	Webner	Aden	20-8	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Fazilka ... 4152 tons gross ... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m.44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kerbella s	Boon	Delagoa Bay, July 6
8	Ballaarat s	Field	Shanghai, July 17
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 6

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nairung, Bullock, for Calcutta, &c
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi
" North Sands, Hughson, for Havre and Antwerp
" Augsburg, Vierk, for Marseilles and Antwerp
Barque Golden Fleece, Way, for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, for Karachi
" Ballaarat, for China, &c
" Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 30 bales wool G Radhakison, 46 bales wool Jaffarbhoy Khetsey and Co, 110 cwt coir yarn, 51 cwt dry ginger and 2030 cwt linseed cake Glade and Co, 999 cwt myrabollams W and A Graham and Co, 70 bales wool K Khooshall, 71 bales wool Tyeb Hajee, 150 bales wool, Hajeeally Mahomed Oosman, 40 bales wool Ally M Latif, 59 bales Sulleman Jan Mahomed, 77 bales wool L Bhicamchand, 100 bales wool The Bombay Company

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—3999 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 55 cwt deer horns, 10 cwts peacock feathers Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola 178 cwt gum Allybhoy Chagla and Co, 102 cwt gum M Jaffer, 67 bales skins Hajee M Abba, 15 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 14 cwt nut meg pieces H Joosub and Co. 36 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 70 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee

FOR ANTWERP.

Ausburg s—602 cwt rapeseed and 499 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris s—1998 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co, 2001 cwt linseed Owen and Okell, 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 1600 cwt rapeseed Poonja Jairam, 600 cwt buffalo horns B Esmall, 4001 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—105 bales cotton and 750 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt poppyseed and 4000 cwt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 6 cases brassware Samuel Fitze and Co, 4 cases garnets, S J Tellery and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 200 bales twist and 50 bales piece goods Tata and Co, 70 tons old iron D Parbhoodas, 139 cwt sandlewood Yan Shun and Co, 75 bales twist P F Talati

Ballaarat s—1050 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 132 cwt olibanum and 47 cwt bhysabole Kong Chong

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—250 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August, 1898.

1. The Signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, to-day and Thursday at 7 a.m. punctually, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after Drill.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Fort Head-quarters.
To-day at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr R M L Gun Drill.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·695
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·3
Dew Point		75·8
Relative humidity of Air		·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·1
General Directions of wind*		WSW W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	529
Fall of Rain		0·16
Total fall during month		0·79
" " year		49·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th August		0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE
Cocoa
Stimulating—Nutritive—Exquisite in Flavour.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF
COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Second to None.
Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry. C the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

A Delicious Jelly
made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S
Table-Jelly
Powder
PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
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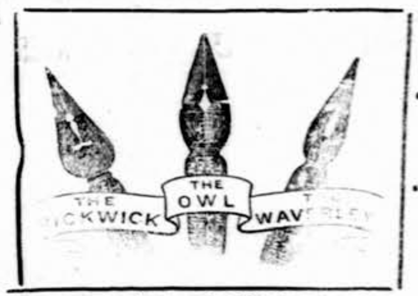
Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade WW Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir B. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SARSAPARILLA
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., L KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended by 3007 Newspaper.
They are a Treasure." Standard
Sold by all Stationers



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They come as boon and a blessing to men.
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COMPANY'S EXTRACT
is a perfect tonic: it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.
Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
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AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras - SPENCER & Co. Rangoon - A. SCOTT & Co.

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IN COMMEMORATION OF "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE"
50 Cigarettes
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED by
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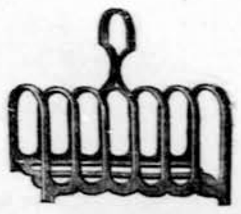

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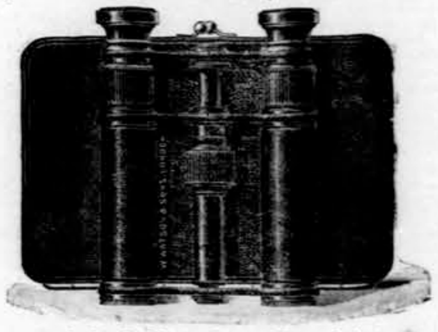

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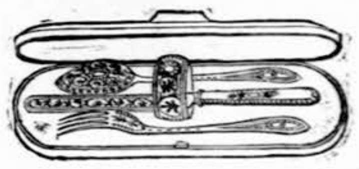

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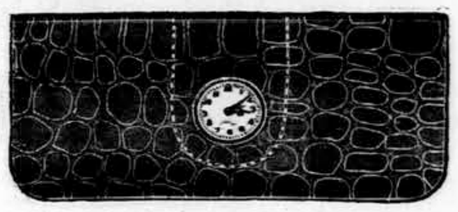

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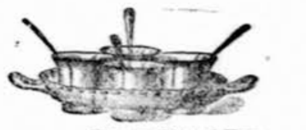

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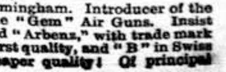

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